This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

+ *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.

+ *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.

+ *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.

+ *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at `http://books.google.com/`

A SKELETON OUTLINE OF ENGLISH HISTORY

ICE AND R. MASON

ENGLISH SCHOOL-CLASSICS

EDITED BY FRANCIS STORR, M.A.,

CHIEF MASTER OF MODERN SUBJECTS IN MERCHANT TAYLORS' SCHOOL.

THOMSON'S SEASONS: Winter.
With an Introduction to the Series. By the Rev. J. F. BRIGHT. *1s.*

COWPER'S TASK.
By FRANCIS STORR, M.A. *2s.* Part I. (Book I.—The Sofa; Book II.—The Timepiece) *9d.* Part II. (Book III.—The Garden; Book IV.—The Winter Evening) *9d.* Part III. (Book V.—The Winter Morning Walk; Book VI.—The Winter Walk at Noon) *9d.*

SCOTT'S LAY OF THE LAST MINSTREL.
By J. SURTEES PHILLPOTTS, M.A., Head-Master of Bedford Grammar School. *2s. 6d.*; or in Four Parts, *9d.* each.

SCOTT'S LADY OF THE LAKE.
By R. W. TAYLOR, M.A., Head-Master of Kelly College, Tavistock. *2s.*; or in Three Parts, *9d.* each.

NOTES TO SCOTT'S WAVERLEY.
By H. W. EVE, M.A., Head-Master of University College School, London. *1s.*; WAVERLEY AND NOTES, *2s. 6d.*

TWENTY OF BACON'S ESSAYS.
By FRANCIS STORR, M.A. *1s.*

SIMPLE POEMS.
By W. E. MULLINS, M.A., Assistant-Master at Marlborough College. *8d.*

SELECTIONS FROM WORDSWORTH'S POEMS.
By H. H. TURNER, B.A., late Scholar of Trinity College, Cambridge. *1s.*

WORDSWORTH'S EXCURSION: The Wanderer.
By H. H. TURNER, B.A. *1s.*

MILTON'S PARADISE LOST.
By FRANCIS STORR, M.A. Book I. *9d.* Book II. *9d.*

MILTON'S L'ALLEGRO, IL PENSEROSO, AND LYCIDAS.
By EDWARD STORR, M.A., late Scholar of New College, Oxford. *1s.*

SELECTIONS FROM THE SPECTATOR.
By OSMUND AIRY, M.A., late Assistant-Master at Wellington College. *1s.*

BROWNE'S RELIGIO MEDICI.
By W. P. SMITH, M.A., Assistant-Master at Winchester College. *1s.*

GOLDSMITH'S TRAVELLER AND DESERTED VILLAGE.
By C. SANKEY, M.A., Assistant-Master at Marlborough College. *1s.*

EXTRACTS from GOLDSMITH'S VICAR OF WAKEFIELD.
By C. SANKEY, M.A. *1s.*

POEMS SELECTED from the WORKS OF ROBERT BURNS.
By A. M. BELL, M.A., Balliol College, Oxford. *2s.*

MACAULAY'S ESSAYS:
MOORE'S LIFE OF BYRON. By FRANCIS STORR, M.A. *9d.*
BOSWELL'S LIFE OF JOHNSON. By FRANCIS STORR, M.A. *9d.*
HALLAM'S CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY. By H. F. BOYD, late Scholar of Brasenose College, Oxford. *1s.*

SOUTHEY'S LIFE OF NELSON.
By W. E. MULLINS, M.A. *2s. 6d.*

GRAY'S POEMS with JOHNSON'S LIF
from GRAY'S LETTERS. By FRANCIS STO

RIVINGTONS' MATHEMATICAL SERIES

By J. HAMBLIN SMITH, M.A.,

OF GONVILLE AND CAIUS COLLEGE, AND LATE LECTURER AT ST. PETER'S COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE.

Arithmetic. 3*s.* 6*d.* A KEY, 9*s.*

Algebra. Part I. 3*s.* Without Answers, 2*s.* 6*d.* A KEY, 9*s.*

Exercises on Algebra. Part I. 2*s.* 6*d.*

[Copies may be had without the Answers.]

Elementary Trigonometry. 4*s.* 6*d.* A KEY, 7*s.* 6*d.*

Elements of Geometry.

Containing Books 1 to 6, and portions of Books 11 and 12 of EUCLID, with Exercises and Notes. 3*s.* 6*d.* A KEY, 8*s.* 6*d.*

PART I., containing Books 1 and 2 of EUCLID, may be had separately.

Elementary Hydrostatics. 3*s.*
Elementary Statics. 3*s.*
} A KEY, 6*s.*

Book of Enunciations

FOR HAMBLIN SMITH'S GEOMETRY, ALGEBRA, TRIGONOMETRY, STATICS, AND HYDROSTATICS. 1*s.*

The Study of Heat. 3*s.*

By E. J. GROSS, M.A.,

FELLOW OF GONVILLE AND CAIUS COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE, AND SECRETARY TO THE OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE SCHOOLS EXAMINATION BOARD.

Algebra. Part II. 8*s.* 6*d.*

Kinematics and Kinetics. 5*s.* 6*d.*

By G. RICHARDSON, M.A.,

ASSISTANT-MASTER AT WINCHESTER COLLEGE, AND LATE FELLOW OF ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE.

Geometrical Conic Sections. 4*s.* 6*d.*

Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, London.

A SKELETON OUTLINE

OF

THE HISTORY OF ENGLAND

By the same Authors.

Crown 8vo. 6s.

A Handbook in Outline of the Political History of England, chronologically arranged.

"This cleverly-managed little book is one of those which make one wonder how it is they were never written before. No doubt there have been dozens of chronological summaries and abstracts of English history, but we remember nothing so complete and, at the same time, so practical as this—nothing, certainly, which met so many needs at once."—*Times.*

A SKELETON OUTLINE

OF THE

HISTORY OF ENGLAND

BEING AN ABRIDGMENT OF

A HANDBOOK IN OUTLINE

OF THE

POLITICAL HISTORY OF ENGLAND

BY

ARTHUR H. DYKE ACLAND, M.A.

STEWARD OF CHRIST CHURCH, OXFORD

AND

CYRIL RANSOME, M.A.

PROFESSOR OF MODERN LITERATURE AND HISTORY, YORKSHIRE COLLEGE, LEEDS

RIVINGTONS

WATERLOO PLACE, LONDON

MDCCCLXXXII

PREFACE

THIS book is an abridged edition of the Authors' larger Handbook of English Political History. It is intended for the use of the middle and lower forms of schools and for pupil teachers. A few words of explanation have been added here and there which are not in the larger Handbook, but in almost all respects the important features of the two books are the same, so that in passing from the smaller to the larger book the pupil need not be confused. Should the teacher find the notes and additional matter in the larger book useful in illustrating his lessons, it is believed that the similarity of the two books will enable this to be easily done.

The amount of matter omitted from the larger book is considerable at certain points. We have especially abridged the history of the last fifty years, which for school purposes is not so important. But we have tried to preserve the thread of the story, and some important political events are given nearly as fully in the smaller as in the larger book.

The general purpose of the book can be as well indicated

by the following extract from the Preface to the larger Handbook as in any other way:—

"We have been led to believe, from the encouragement given us by various teachers, and from use made in teaching of part of the work privately printed, that the book may be found useful as a kind of syllabus, or outline for building upon, in lecturing and class-teaching. It would appear that of late oral teaching by means of simple lectures has gained ground, as a method of instruction, in our Public Schools and High Schools, in preference to the method of only asking questions upon a previously prepared portion of a text-book.

"For many reasons it might be desired that the course of history-teaching in higher schools should be wider than it is at present, that it should be more European, less insular, and that ancient, mediæval, and modern history should be taught as parts of one continuous whole. The outlines of 'world history' may be taught very early in the course of a child's education, first in their simplest form, conveying perhaps little more than an idea of the distance of events from one another. As time goes on these outlines may be more and more filled in. That the value of such a system is considerable, the results of much of the higher school teaching in France and Germany show.

"But in any case it would seem that the method of teaching the whole outline from the beginning, and steadily

and systematically filling in that outline in its various parts, is to be preferred as a method to that of stimulating interest in various isolated portions of the history, without being first sure that the general outline of the 'before and after' has been grasped.

"While a multitude of histories of persons and periods, excellently written, are put into the hands of young people, the dry bones of history are rather at a discount. The old unintelligent schoolroom drill, which involved learning strings of dates, had, with many disadvantages, at least some advantages. And a boy or girl may be better prepared to take an intelligent interest in history in the future if they know, so that they will never forget them, the dates of the Kings of England, of some leading events, and of the Prime Ministers from Walpole to the present time, than if they had been prematurely interested in the detail of special periods, to the exclusion of a knowledge of the general outlines. If the outlines have been insisted on and intelligently taught, the interest in private reading of history, for its own sake, will be increased rather than lessened.

"At present English history is the only part of modern history which is largely taught in schools. One of the main advantages for teaching purposes of English history is its continuity. If this continuity is lost sight of it is a great disadvantage to the learner. The *grammar*, or con-

tinuous outline of English history, may be taught while the memory is fresh and strong, and on this foundation the knowledge of the whole constitutional and political history may be gradually built up. Our aim, however inadequately carried out, has been to keep this principle of continuity in view; not to encourage 'cram,' except so far as this sometimes misused word may include accurate and well-arranged knowledge."

CONTENTS

		PAGE
Explanations		x
Roman Empire and Early English History to Egbert		1
Egbert	802	2
Ethelwulf	839	2
Ethelbald	858	3
Ethelbert	860	3
Ethelred I.	866	3
Alfred	871	3
Edward the Elder	901	3
Athelstan	925	4
Edmund	940	4
Edred	946	4
Edwy	955	4
Edgar	959	4
Edward	975	5
Ethelred II.	979	5
Edmund	1016	5
Canute	1017	6
Harold I.	1035	6
Hardi Canute	1040	7
Edward the Confessor	1042	7
Harold II.	1066	7
William I.	1066	8
William II.	1087	9
Henry I.	1100	10
Stephen	1135	11
Henry II.	1154	12
Richard I.	1189	14
John	1199	15
Henry III.	1216	17
Edward I.	1272	19
Edward II.	1307	22
Edward III.	1327	24
Richard II.	1377	26
Henry IV.	1399	28
Henry V.	1413	30
Henry VI.	1422	31
Edward IV.	1461	34

		PAGE
Edward V.	1483	35
Richard III.	1483	36
Henry VII.	1485	36
Henry VIII.	1509	37
Edward VI.	1547	40
Mary	1553	41
Elizabeth	1558	42
James I.	1603	44
Charles I.	1625	46
The Commonwealth	1649	53
Charles II.	1660	56
James II.	1685	59
William and Mary	1689	61
Anne	1702	64
George I.	1714	67
George II.	1727	69
George III.	1760	73
George IV.	1820	90
William IV.	1830	92
Victoria	1837	95

APPENDIX

Summary—Parliament	107
,, Scotland	111
,, Ireland	115
List of Sovereigns of England, Scotland, and France	117

EXPLANATIONS

A *second column* has been introduced for Prime Ministers at the year 1721.

Differences of type. Many of the more important events, and the names of leading persons, especially at their first appearance, are in *thicker type.* A very few events of great importance are in *large capitals.* Events which are specially connected with Constitutional History are in *italics* when not already in larger type.

Some blank pages are left at the end of the General Outline for the insertion of such current events as the reader may think of sufficient importance to be entered.

Summaries. As a rule the facts mentioned in the Summaries have already appeared in the General Outline. Space is left by the side of the Summaries for various additions.

B.C.	
55&54.	Cæsar's first and second invasions of Britain.
30.	Augustus becomes Emperor.
A.D.	
43.	Claudius begins the conquest of Britain.
61.	Conquest of the Druids of Mona.
81.	Building of Agricola's line of forts between the Firths of Clyde and Forth.
121.	Building of Hadrian's Walls between the mouth of the Tyne and the Solway Firth.
401.	The Roman legions are withdrawn from Britain.
410.	Rome is sacked by the Goths. Honorius releases the Britons from their allegiance.

[400—664] *ENGLISH.*

c.400.	The English begin to settle in Britain.
449.	The kingdom of **Kent** is begun.
477.	The kingdom of **Sussex** is begun by Ælle and his son Cissa.
495.	The kingdom of **Wessex** is begun by Cerdic and his son Cynric.
	[*Scotland. c.* 500. The Scots invade Caledonia, and expel the Picts from the west.]
547.	The kingdom of **Northumbria** is begun.
577.	Battle of Dyrham. The West Saxons divide the West Welsh from the North Welsh by taking Bath, Gloucester, and Cirencester.
597.	**Conversion of Ethelbert, King of Kent, by Augustine.**
	Supremacy of Northumbria.
607.	Battle of Chester. The Northumbrians divide the North Welsh from the Strathclyde Welsh.
627.	**Conversion of Edwin by Paullinus.**
633.	Edwin is defeated and killed by Penda, King of Mercia.
634.	Aidan, from Iona, reintroduces Christianity at Lindisfarne.
655.	Battle of Winwidfield. Penda is killed by Oswy.
664.	Conference of Welsh and Roman priests at the Synod of Whitby. The Roman ritual and time for keeping Easter are adopted.

668. Arrival of **Theodore** of Tarsus, Archbishop of Canterbury, who organizes the National Church.
685. Egfrith, King of Northumbria, is defeated and killed by the Picts.

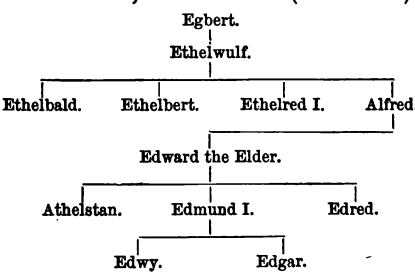
End of the Supremacy of Northumbria.

687. Death of Cuthbert, Bishop of Lindisfarne.

Supremacy of Mercia.

757. Offa becomes King of Mercia.
779. Offa makes his dyke, from the Dee to the Wye, to protect Shrewsbury and his other conquests from the Welsh.
787. **First invasion of the Northmen.**
796. Death of Offa.

EGBERT, 802—839 (37 YEARS).



802. Egbert becomes King of the West Saxons.

Supremacy of Wessex.

826. The men of Kent, Sussex, Essex, and East Anglia submit to Egbert.
827. Egbert conquers the Mercians, and the Northumbrians submit to him.
836. Egbert defeats the Northmen, West Saxons, and West Welsh at Hengest's Down, on the Cornish side of the Tamar.

ETHELWULF, 839—858 (19 YEARS).

[*Scotland.* 843. Union of Picts and Scots under Kenneth II.]
855. The Northmen for the first time remain over the winter in Sheppey.

ETHELBALD, ETHELBERT, AND ETHELRED I., 858—871 (13 YEARS).

871. The Northmen invade Wessex, and severe fighting follows.
Battle of Ashdown. Northmen defeated.

ALFRED, 871—901 (30 YEARS).

Peace between the Northmen and the West Saxons.
[*Normandy.* 876. Rollo, the Northman, overruns Normandy, and becomes Duke, 913.]
876. **The Northmen apportion Northumbria.**
877. **The Northmen apportion Mercia.**
878. The Northmen under Guthrum invade Wessex. Alfred retreats to Athelney.
Battle of Ethandun, English victorious.
879. Peace of Chippenham (or Wedmore). England north of Watling Street is ceded to the Danes.
880. **The Northmen apportion East Anglia.**
897. Alfred builds a new fleet, and stops the invasions.
901. Alfred is succeeded by his son Edward the Elder.

EDWARD THE ELDER, 901—925 (24 YEARS).

Ethelwald, son of Ethelred I., rebels, and flies to the Northmen of Northumbria.
912. Edward recaptures London from the Danes.
913. Edward begins to drive the Danes out of the Ouse valley, and Ethelfleda, the Lady of the Mercians, sister of Edward, attacks the five Danish boroughs (Leicester, Lincoln, Nottingham, Stamford, and Derby).
918. On the death of Ethelfleda Mercia is annexed to Wessex.
921. East Anglia and Essex submit to Edward.
922. Nottingham and the district south of the Humber submit.
The North Welsh seek Edward for lord.
924. The Scots, Northumbrians, and Strathclyde Welsh choose Edward for father and lord.

ATHELSTAN, 925—940 (15 Years).

937. An allied army of Northmen from Ireland, Scots, and Strathclyde Welsh is defeated at Brunanburh by Athelstan.

EDMUND, 940—946 (6 Years).

945. Edmund conquers Cumberland and gives it to Malcolm, King of Scots, on military tenure.
Dunstan rises to importance.

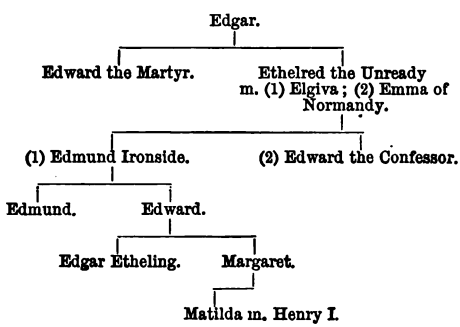
EDRED, 946—955 (9 Years).

955. Edred is succeeded by Edwy (son of Edmund), whose younger brother Edgar is underking in Mercia.

EDWY, 955—959 (4 Years).

957. All England north of the Thames revolts and chooses Edgar to be king in his own right, who recalls Dunstan, banished in 956.

EDGAR, 959—975 (16 Years).



960 **Dunstan becomes Archbishop of Canterbury.** He assists the monastic revival.

966. Edgar divides Northumbria, and grants Lothian to Kenneth, King of Scots, to be held by him as his man.

EDWARD, 975—979 (4 Years).

975. Struggle of the secular clergy and the feudal lords of the south of England against the monks and the yeomen of the north.

979. Edward is murdered. Ethelred, his half-brother, is chosen king at the age of ten.

ETHELRED II., 979—1016 (37 Years).

980. **The invasions of the Northmen begin again, and continue for thirty-six years.**

988. **Dunstan dies.**

991. Battle of Maldon. Northmen victorious. Danegeld paid by decree of the Witan for the first time.

994. Sweyn, King of the Danes, and Anlaf, King of the Norwegians, attack London. They are bought off with money, and again in 1002, 1007, and 1011.

1002. Ethelred marries as his second wife Emma, daughter of Richard I., Duke of Normandy.

Massacre of Danes on St. Brice's Day.

1013. Sweyn harries England. Ethelred flies to Normandy, and Sweyn is acknowledged as king.

1014. Sweyn dies. The Danes choose Sweyn's son Canute, the English Ethelred, for king. Ethelred drives out Canute.

1015. Canute attacks Wessex. Edric Streona, Alderman of Mercia, goes over to him with forty ships, and Wessex submits to Canute.

1016. Ethelred dies.

EDMUND, 1016 (7 Months).

The people of London choose Edmund for king, the rest Canute.

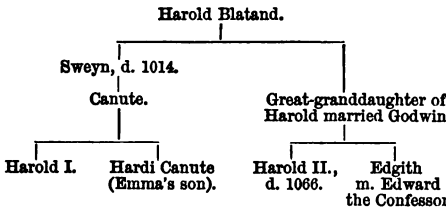
Edmund collects an army and wins three battles against the Danes.

Battle of Assandun. Edmund defeated by the treachery of Edric Streona.

1016. Partition of England. Edmund has Wessex, Essex, and East Anglia; Canute, Mercia and Northumbria. Edmund, having reigned seven months, is murdered, and Canute is chosen king.

CANUTE, 1017—1035 (18 YEARS).

GENEALOGY OF DANISH KINGS.



1017. **Canute divides England into four parts, retains Wessex, sets Thurkill over East Anglia, Eric over Northumbria, and,** after the death of Edric Streona, **Leofric over Mercia.**
Canute marries Emma, widow of Ethelred.
1020. **Godwin is made Earl of Wessex.**
1027. Canute makes a pilgrimage to Rome, and returns 1029.
1031. Canute goes to Scotland, and Malcolm submits to him as his overlord. [Malcolm had obtained possession of Lothian, which had been apparently lost by the Scots since Edgar's reign, and he did homage for it now as an English earldom.]
1035. Canute dies. His dominions are divided between his three sons. Sweyn has Norway; Hardi Canute has Denmark. England is divided; north of the Thames it acknowledges Harold Harefoot, south of the Thames Hardi Canute.
[*Normandy.* William, great-nephew of Emma, becomes Duke of Normandy.]

HAROLD I., 1035—1040 (5 YEARS).

Edward and Alfred, sons of Ethelred and Emma, come over from Normandy to Wessex. Alfred is blinded and dies. Edward returns.

1037. Harold Harefoot is chosen king of all England, and dies 1040.

HARDI CANUTE, 1040—1042 (2 YEARS).

1041. Hardi Canute sends to Normandy for his half-brother Edward.

EDWARD THE CONFESSOR, 1042—1066 (24 YEARS).

1044. Robert of Jumièges (the first Norman bishop in England) is appointed Bishop of London. Other foreigners obtain influence in the kingdom.

1051. Eustace of Boulogne, on a visit to Edward, quarrels with the men of Dover. Godwin refuses to punish them. The king calls on Siward of Northumbria and Leofric of Mercia for aid. Godwin leaves the kingdom.

William of Normandy visits Edward.

1052. Godwin and his family return, and the foreigners are outlawed.

1053. **Godwin dies. Harold his son becomes Earl of Wessex.**

1055. Earl Siward dies, and **Tostig**, son of Godwin, becomes Earl of Northumbria.

1065. Tostig is expelled by the Northumbrians, and Morcar, grandson of Leofric, made earl.

HAROLD II., 1066 (10 MONTHS).

1066. On the death of Edward the Confessor (*Jan.*) Harold is chosen king.

William of Normandy sends to claim the crown, and is refused.

Harold collects an army, and fortifies the southern coast.

Sept. 20. Tostig and Harold Hardrada, King of Norway, land in Yorkshire, and defeat Morcar and his brother Edwin, Earl of Mercia, at Fulford.

Sept. 25. Tostig and Harold Hardrada are defeated and killed at **Stamford Bridge.**

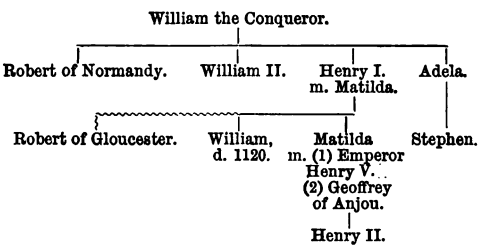
Sept. 28. William of Normandy lands at Pevensey.

1066. *Oct.* 14. BATTLE OF HASTINGS. DEATH OF HAROLD.
Edgar Etheling, grandson of King Edmund, is chosen king by the Witan in London.
William marches to Berkhampstead.
Edgar Etheling, Edwin and Morcar, and the Londoners submit.

WILLIAM I., 1066—1087 (21 YEARS).

Born 1027; Married, 1053, Matilda of Flanders.

GENEALOGY OF NORMAN KINGS.



Dec. 25. William is crowned at Westminster.
1067. William visits Normandy, leaving Odo, Bishop of Bayeux, and William Fitz-Osbern in England.
Rebellions in Kent and Hereford.
Edgar Etheling takes refuge in Scotland.
1068. The people of Northumberland rebel and call in Edgar Etheling.
1069. **Great rising of the north**, with the assistance of the Danes and of Edgar Etheling.
William retakes York, and ravages the country between the Humber and the Tees.
1070. Stigand is deposed, and **Lanfranc is made Archbishop of Canterbury.** Several bishoprics and many abbeys are filled up.
The laws of the English are declared by twelve men elected from each shire.
[*Scotland.* Malcolm marries Margaret, sister of Edgar Etheling.]
1071. **Last struggle for independence.** Edwin is killed. Morcar joins Hereward, who is defeated by William.

1072. William invades Scotland, and Malcolm "becomes his man."

[*The Papacy.* 1073. Gregory VII. (Hildebrand) becomes Pope, and dies 1085.]

1074. **Conspiracy of the Norman earls.** Ralf Guader and Roger of Breteuil rise in arms. Waltheof, the son of Earl Siward, refuses to join them, but is executed 1076.

1076. William refuses the demand of fealty, made through a legate, by Gregory VII.

1078. **Rebellion of William's son Robert,** supported by Robert of Belesme, Robert Mowbray, and others.

1084. William renews and increases the Danegeld.

1085. A general survey of England is ordered by William, and **Domesday Book,** the result, is produced 1086.

1087. William makes war upon Philip, King of France, and burns Mantes.

William dies. Robert succeeds to Normandy.

[*In this reign spiritual jurisdiction is separated from the secular courts of law, and assigned to separate spiritual courts.*]

WILLIAM II., 1087—1100 (13 YEARS).

Born c. 1060.

William hastens to England, and is elected king.

1088. Rebellion of Normans, headed by Odo of Bayeux and Roger, Earl of Shrewsbury. William appeals to the English, and represses it.

1089. **Lanfranc dies.** The see of Canterbury is vacant four years.

1090. William makes war on Robert in Normandy.

From this year a war of conquest in Wales by the Normans begins.

1091. Treaty between William and Robert arranged by the barons.

1092. William takes possession of Cumberland, and settles peasants from Hampshire at Carlisle.

1093. **Anselm becomes Archbishop of Canterbury.**

1094. **Ranulf Flambard becomes Justiciar.**

1096. Robert pledges his duchy to William for money to go on the first Crusade.

List of Crusades.

First Crusade, 1095-1099.
Second Crusade, 1147-1149.
Third Crusade, 1189-1192.
Fourth Crusade, 1204.
Fifth Crusade, 1216-1220.
Frederic II. goes to Jerusalem, 1228.
Sixth Crusade, 1248-1254.
Seventh Crusade, 1270.

Albigensian Crusade, 1208-1229.

1097. Anselm, unable to bear the wickedness of William, retires to Rome.

1100. William is killed in the New Forest.

HENRY I., 1100—1135 (35 YEARS).

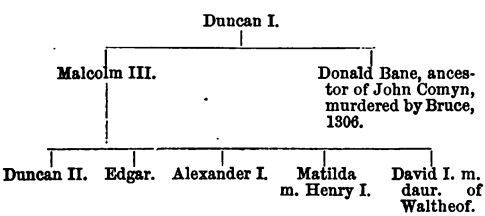
Born 1068; Married { **1100, Matilda of Scotland.** / **1121, Adela of Louvain.**

Henry is chosen king, and crowned. He grants a charter abolishing abuses in the Church and in the feudal law.

Ranulf Flambard is imprisoned, and Anselm is recalled.

Henry marries Matilda, daughter of Malcolm of Scotland.

GENEALOGY OF KINGS OF SCOTLAND.



1101. Robert comes to England and claims the crown, but the English support Henry. A treaty is made, and Robert withdraws.

1102. **Robert of Belesme rebels,** and is expelled from England.

1103. Anselm differs with Henry about investiture (*i.e.* the method of appointing bishops), and leaves England.

1106. Battle of Tenchebrai. Robert is captured.
1107. **Anselm and Henry agree on a compromise,** by which Henry retains his feudal hold over the estates of the clergy.
Roger of Salisbury becomes Justiciar. He organizes the Curia Regis and founds the Court of Exchequer.
1109. **Anselm dies.**
1114. Henry's daughter, Matilda, marries the Emperor Henry V., who dies 1125.
1118. Henry defeats at Brenville his rebellious barons and Louis of France, who with Robert of Flanders and Fulk of Anjou has supported William, the son of Robert.
1120. **Henry's son William is drowned.**
1126. The council of the realm swear to receive Matilda as their future sovereign.
1128. Matilda marries Geoffrey of Anjou.
William, son of Robert, in asserting his claim to Flanders, is killed at Alost.
1131. Fealty is again sworn to Matilda.

STEPHEN, 1135—1154 (19 YEARS).

Born c. 1094; Married, 1124, Matilda of Boulogne.

1135. Stephen is received as king in England, and accepted in Normandy.
1138. Robert, Earl of Gloucester, natural son of Henry I., joins Matilda.
David of Scotland, uncle of Matilda, is defeated at the battle of the Standard, near Northallerton.
1139. **Stephen arrests the Bishop of Salisbury (the Justiciar)** and two other bishops.
Matilda and her brother, Robert of Gloucester, land at Portsmouth. Civil war begins.
1141. Stephen is captured at Lincoln.
Henry, Bishop of Winchester, papal legate, brother of Stephen, vexed by his conduct to the bishops, joins Matilda.
Matilda is acknowledged as Lady of the English, but soon estranges her supporters. Robert of Gloucester is captured and exchanged for Stephen.
1142. Matilda is besieged in Oxford, and escapes. She leaves England.

1151. Henry, son of Matilda, becomes Duke of Normandy and Count of Anjou.

1152. **Henry marries Eleanor of Guienne, divorced wife of Louis VII., and acquires her provinces.**

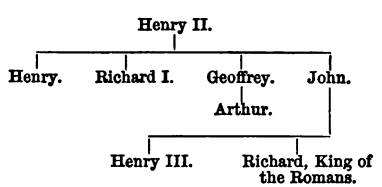
[*Foreign Dominions of Henry.*—From his mother, Normandy and Maine; from his father, Anjou and Touraine; from his wife, Poitou, Saintonge, Limousin, Guienne, Gascony.]

1153. Henry invades England, and renews the war. Eustace dies, and by the **Treaty of Wallingford** Henry is made heir to the throne.

1154. *Oct.* Stephen dies, and is succeeded by Henry.

HENRY II., 1154—1189 (35 YEARS).

Born 1133; Married, 1152, Eleanor of Guienne.



Thomas Becket becomes Chancellor.

1155. Henry resumes the royal demesnes, and destroys many of the newly-built castles.

1157. Henry causes Malcolm, King of Scots, to give up the northern counties, and do homage for the earldom of Huntingdon.

1159. Henry claims Toulouse in right of his wife, and, accompanied by the King of Scots, makes war on the Count of Toulouse.

Scutage (a payment in money instead of military service) *is first regularly instituted.*

1162. **Thomas Becket is elected Archbishop of Canterbury.**

He resigns the chancellorship.

1163. A quarrel arises between Henry and Becket as to whether criminous clerks are to be tried in the courts of the realm or in the spiritual courts.

1164. **THE CONSTITUTIONS OF CLARENDON**, a code of ecclesiastical law, are drawn up, and Becket accepts them.
The quarrel is renewed at the Council of Northampton.
Becket leaves the kingdom. The struggle continues for six years.

1166. *The Assize of Clarendon. It rearranges the provincial administration of justice. A jury of presentment is ordered in criminal cases. General visitation of England by two justices.*

1167. Louis VII. of France gives shelter to Becket.

1169. Peace is concluded between Louis and Henry.
[*Ireland.* 1169-70. The Normans under Fitz-Stephen and Richard Strongbow, at the invitation of Dermot, gain a footing in Ireland for the first time.]

1170. Henry, the king's son, is crowned in England by Roger, Archbishop of York. Henry is reconciled with Becket, who returns to England and excommunicates Roger and the bishops who had opposed him.
Becket is murdered at Canterbury.

1171. Henry goes over to Ireland, and his supremacy is acknowledged by the chiefs.

1173. Henry the younger flies to the court of Louis of France.
General league against Henry by the king's sons (Henry, Richard, and Geoffrey), Louis of France, the Count of Flanders, the King of Scotland, the Norman barons, and others.
Henry defeats the French and Bretons in Normandy.
Richard de Lucy and William Mandeville defeat the insurgent barons in England.
The Scots invade England.

1174. The king comes to England, and does penance at Becket's tomb.
The English and Welsh remain faithful. William the Lion, King of Scotland, is captured at Alnwick, and the insurgent barons in Norfolk are put down. Hugh Bigod and the other rebels submit.
William the Lion is set free on condition of doing homage for the kingdom of Scotland, and the castles of Lothian are placed in English hands (by the Treaty of Falaise).

1176. *The Assize of Northampton. It gives instruction to itinerant justices, which are carried out by six detachments of justices sent on circuits.*

1177. John, son of Henry, is nominated Lord of Ireland.

1178. *A selection of five judges is made from the Curia Regis, out of which are afterwards developed the Courts of King's Bench and Common Pleas. The highest apellate jurisdiction is reserved to the king in the Ordinary Council.*

1179. **Richard de Lucy** (who had been Justiciar for twenty-five years) retires, and is succeeded by **Ranulf Glanvill.**

1181. The Assize of Arms is issued to regulate the national fyrd (or militia).

1183. Henry, eldest son of the king, dies.

1188. *Saladin tithe. First tax upon personal property.*

1189. Henry is expelled from Touraine by his son Richard and Philip of France, who are abetted by John. Henry dies, and is succeeded by Richard I.

[*In this reign trial by jury in civil cases begins to take the place of trial by battle.*]

RICHARD I., 1189—1199 (10 Years).

Born 1157; Married, 1191, Berengaria of Navarre.

Richard persecutes the Jews, raises money for the crusade, releases William the Lion from his engagement with Henry II., and **leaves England, only to return once for two months in 1194.**

1190. **William Longchamp,** the Chancellor, becomes Justiciar and papal legate.

1191. Richard arrives at Acre. *July* 12. Acre is taken.

Geoffrey, Archbishop of York, and John combine with the barons against Longchamp, who is expelled, retires to Normandy, and is succeeded in the government as Justiciar by Walter of Coutances, Archbishop of Rouen.

1192. *Oct.* 9. Richard sails from Acre, and on his way home is seized by Leopold, Duke of Austria, and handed over to the Emperor Henry VI.

1193. John does homage to Philip for Normandy.

Richard's ransom is raised by five different kinds of taxes.

Hubert Walter, Archbishop of Canterbury, Glanvill's nephew, succeeds Walter of Coutances as Justiciar.

1194. Richard is set at liberty, comes back to England, and raises more money by sales and extortion. He is crowned a second time.

1195. Hubert Walter by his heavy exactions excites the discontent of the poorer citizens of London, led by William Fitz-Osbert.

1198. *St. Hugh, Bishop of Lincoln, successfully refuses to pay money to support the war in France.*
Geoffrey Fitz-Peter succeeds Archbishop Hubert as Justiciar. [*The Papacy.* Innocent III. becomes Pope, dies 1216.]

1199. Richard is mortally wounded at Chaluz, and dies.

JOHN, 1199—1216 (17 Years).

Born 1167; Married { **1189, Hadwisa of Gloucester (divorced).** / **1200, Isabella of Angoulême.**

Arthur, son of Geoffrey and Constance of Brittany, takes refuge with Philip.
Archbishop Hubert, William Marshall, and Geoffrey Fitz-Peter, at Nottingham, secure the election of John as King of England.

1200. Philip makes peace with John, and acknowledges him as king.

1202. Philip summons John for oppressing the barons of Poitou.
John refuses to appear, and Philip and Arthur attack his dominions.

1203. Arthur, having been captured by John, disappears.
Philip summons John to answer for Arthur's death, and in default of John's appearance attacks Normandy.

1204. Queen Eleanor dies.
Philip takes Normandy, Maine, Anjou, and Touraine.

1205. **Archbishop Hubert Walter dies.**
The younger monks of Canterbury elect their sub-prior Reginald; the elder, the king's nominee, John de Grey, Bishop of Norwich. The suffragan bishops put in a claim, and all three parties appeal to Rome.

1206. Innocent III. causes the monks of Canterbury at Rome to elect **Stephen Langton.**

1208. John refusing to receive him, **England is placed under an interdict.**

1209. John marches to the north, and receives such homage from the King of Scotland as was received before the Treaty of Falaise.

1209. John is excommunicated by Innocent, and in revenge seizes the property of the bishops.

1211. Innocent threatens to depose John, and to employ Philip to do the work.

Wales, taking advantage of the threat, makes war on John.

1213. **John** is reconciled to the Church, receives Langton, and **does homage for his kingdom to the Pope,** binding himself to an annual payment of 1000 marks.

English victory over the French fleet at Damme. The barons refuse to follow John to France.

Geoffrey Fitz-Peter dies, and **Peter des Roches,** Bishop of Winchester, becomes Justiciar.

1214. The battle of **Bouvines.** Otto the Emperor, the Count of Flanders, and the Earl of Salisbury, John's half-brother, are defeated by Philip of France.

1215. John grants to the Church freedom of election to episcopal sees and religious houses, demands an oath of allegiance throughout England, and takes the cross for the crusades.

The barons collect an army, and are received in London.

June 15. John is forced to sign THE GREAT CHARTER at Runnymede.

[Chief provisions of the Charter :—

No aids or scutages to be collected by the king from the tenants-in-chief, except the regular three (to ransom the lord's body, for the knighting of his eldest son, and for the marriage, once, of his eldest daughter).

Any other aids or scutages are to be voted by a council of prelates and greater barons summoned separately, and of lesser barons and tenants-in-chief summoned by writ addressed to the sheriff in the county court.

No man is to be imprisoned, outlawed, punished, or molested but by the judgment of his equals, or by the law of the land.]

Innocent disallows the Great Charter, excommunicates John's enemies, and suspends Langton.

The barons offer the crown to Louis, son of Philip of France.

1216. John marches as far as Berwick, and subdues the northern barons.

May 21. **Louis himself lands in England,** and captures Winchester. Almost all the barons desert John. The King of Scots comes to Dover to do homage to Louis. John marches north to cut off his retreat, and dies at Newark, *Oct.* 19.

HENRY III., 1216—1272 (56 YEARS).

Born 1207; Married, 1236, Eleanor of Provence.

(1) John m. Isabella of Angoulême.
m. (2) Hugh de la Marche.

Henry III. m. Eleanor of Provence, sister of Sancia of Provence.	Richard, King of the Romans, m. Sancia of Provence.	Eleanor m. (1) William Marshall. (2) Simon de Montfort.	Isabella m. Emperor Frederic II.

1216. Henry is crowned at Gloucester, and does homage to the legate.
William Marshall, Earl of Pembroke, is elected regent.
The Great Charter is republished with the omission of the clauses about taxation and the national Council.

1217. *May.* Battle of Lincoln. Louis is defeated and soon leaves England.
August. Hubert de Burgh destroys the French fleet.

1219. **Death of William Marshall the regent.**
Peter des Roches, Pandulf, and Hubert de Burgh act as the king's guardians.

1226. The Pope's demand for the revenue of a prebend in every cathedral, and an equal contribution from every monastery, is rejected.

1227. Henry declares himself of age to govern, and continues Hubert de Burgh as Justiciar, who administers for five years. Peter des Roches goes to the crusade, and stays away four years.

1228. **Death of Archbishop Langton.**

1229. The Pope, Gregory IX., levies a tenth of all property, which the barons resist, but the clergy have to grant.

1231. Return of Peter des Roches.

1232. **Fall of Hubert de Burgh, the last great Justiciar.**
Twenty-six years of bad government under Henry follow.
Peter des Roches obtains influence, and the **Poitevins** begin to receive offices.
Opposition formed, headed by **Richard Marshall,** second son of the late regent, who is soon killed in Ireland by treachery.

1234. **Edmund Rich,** Archbishop of Canterbury, insists upon the dismissal of Peter des Roches.

1236. The king marries Eleanor of Provence. Her uncle, William of Valence, with the **Provençals,** obtains great influence in England.

1237. Cardinal Otho arrives as papal legate, and continues the papal exactions, which cause great irritation among the clergy and people.

1238. Henry marries his sister Eleanor (widow of William, eldest son of William Marshall, the late regent) to **Simon de Montfort.**

1241. **Boniface of Savoy,** the queen's uncle, is chosen **Archbishop of Canterbury,** and consecrated 1245.

Peter of Savoy, another uncle, is made Earl of Richmond.

1242. Expensive expedition of Henry to Gascony in support of his stepfather. Indecisive battles of Taillebourg and Saintes.

1243. Henry returns, followed by a new band of Poitevins.

1244. *The earls, barons, and bishops demand control of the appointment of ministers.*

1246. At the Council of Lyons the English complain that 60,000 marks a year go into the hands of the Pope and the foreigners.

1247. Henry's half-brothers, including another William of Valence, and Ethelmer (made Bishop of Winchester) arrive in England.

1254. *First summons to Parliament by royal writ of two knights of the shire.*

The crown of Sicily having been refused by Richard, the king's brother, is **accepted from the Pope** by Edmund, the king's son, then nine years old.

The Pope, with Henry's name and credit, makes war in Sicily.

1255. *Parliament again demands the appointment of ministers, but is refused.*

1256. The claim to "annates" is first made in England by Pope Alexander IV. for five years.

1257. Richard, Henry's brother, is chosen King of the Romans.

Simon de Montfort quarrels with William of Valence, the king's half-brother, and **assumes the leadership of the Opposition.**

1258. The Mad Parliament meets at Oxford. A committee is nominated to reorganize the government, which draws up the **PROVISIONS OF OXFORD** and carries on the government.

1258. Henry and his son Edward (aged nineteen) swear to accept the Provisions.
1261. Henry receives from the Pope absolution from this oath.
1262. The Earl of Gloucester dies, and his son Gilbert (aged nineteen), the new earl, takes the side of de Montfort.
1264. By the Mise (capitulation or arbitration) of Amiens, St. Louis of France, to whom they had been referred, sets aside the Provisions.
War breaks out. Battle of **Lewes.** The barons are victorious, and the king and Prince Edward give themselves up by the Mise of Lewes.
1265. *A Parliament meets, to which are summoned two knights from each county, and for the first time representatives from cities and boroughs.*
Quarrel between de Montfort and Gloucester. Prince Edward escapes, and **defeats Simon de Montfort at Evesham.** Death of de Montfort.
1266. **The Dictum of Kenilworth** restores the government to the king.
1268. Prince Edward takes the cross and goes to the crusade in 1270.
1272. Death of Henry.

EDWARD I., 1272—1307 (35 YEARS).

Born 1239; Married { **1254, Eleanor of Castile.** / **1299, Margaret of France.**

Edward is proclaimed king in his absence. The barons in person, and the counties through their representatives, swear allegiance to him.
1274. Edward settles a commercial dispute with Margaret, Countess of Flanders, and returns to England.
1277. Llewellyn having refused to swear allegiance to Edward, and having planned a marriage with the daughter of Simon de Montfort, with a view to continuing the disturbances of the last reign, war breaks out.
The Welsh are defeated. Llewellyn keeps only Anglesea and the district of Snowdon.
1278. Alexander III. of Scotland does homage to Edward for his English fiefs alone, and not for his kingdom.
A writ of distraint of knighthood is issued, by which all possessors of £20 worth of land are compelled to be knighted.

1279. *The Statute of Mortmain* (holding of land "in mortua manu," *i.e.* by a corporation), or *de religiosis*, is passed to check the bestowal of estates on religious foundations.

1282. The Welsh war breaks out again. **Llewellyn** goes to the south and **is killed on the Wye**, while his brother **David**, who has been on the English side and has deserted it, raises the north, but **is captured and executed** 1283.

1284. The Statute of Wales settles the administration of the country.

1285. *The Statute of Winchester re-enacts the Assize of Arms, and regulates the militia.*

1289. Edward banishes and fines the judges for corruption of justice.

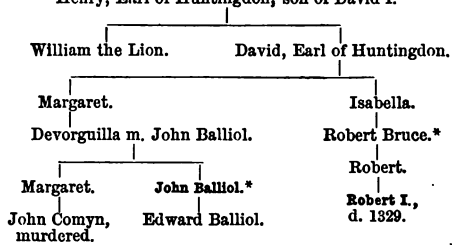
1290. All Jews are ordered to leave England.

The Statute of "Quia Emptores" is passed to prevent subinfeudation.

The Scots consent to the marriage between Margaret of Norway, now of Scotland, and Edward, Prince of Wales. She dies the same year.

1291. **Meeting at Norham with the Scots, who acknowledge Edward's claim to decide the question of the succession as overlord.**

CLAIMS OF BALLIOL AND BRUCE.



* Competitors for the crown in 1292.

1292. Decision in favour of John Balliol, who accepts the kingdom as vassal of England.

1293. Appeals against Balliol are made to the English law courts. Balliol is summoned to London to answer them.

1293. A battle between the English and French merchant fleets leads to an alliance between France and Scotland 1294.

1295. FIRST COMPLETE AND MODEL PARLIAMENT OF THE THREE ESTATES, *i.e.* one where clergy, nobility, and commonalty met according to regularly constituted form.

1296. Battle of Dunbar. Scots defeated. Surrender of Balliol, who is dispossessed, and guardians are appointed in Edward's name.

Archbishop Winchelsey *and the clergy, in accordance with the bull "Clericis Laicos," refuse to grant supplies.* Edward outlaws them.

1297. Parliament at Salisbury. Edward proposes to go himself to Flanders, while the Constable, **Earl Bohun of Hereford,** and the Marshal, **Earl Bigod of Norfolk,** are to go with an army to Guienne. *They,* encouraged by the example of the clergy, *refuse on the ground that they need only follow the king in person.*

Edward seizes the wool of the merchants.

A military levy of the whole kingdom is called against France.

The two earls still refuse to go, and demand a confirmation of the charters.

Edward gets the chief men who had come to the military levy to grant him an aid. The clergy enter into a compromise. Edward goes to Flanders. The two earls forbid the collection of the aid.

Rising of Wallace. Battle of Cambuskenneth. Wallace is victorious, and acts as guardian for Balliol.

The CONFIRMATIO CARTARUM, which *forbids the collection of any taxes without the consent of Parliament, is signed by Edward at Ghent.*

1298. Invasion of Scotland. Defeat of Wallace at Falkirk. Edward attempts the constitutional union of England and Scotland.

1299. Comyn is placed by the Scots at the head of a regency for Balliol.

1300. *By the* Articuli super Cartas *the Chancery and King's Bench are still to follow the king; and the Exchequer is to remain with the Court of Common Pleas at Westminster.*

1303. The Scots under the Regent Comyn defeat the English.

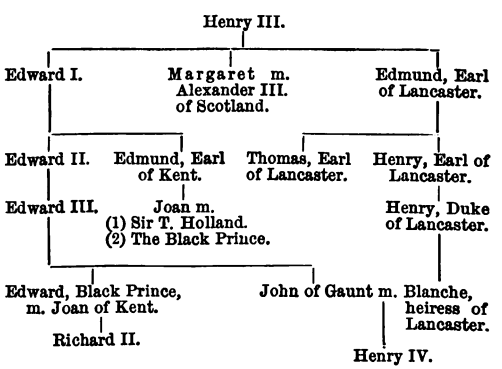
Invasion of Scotland. Edward reduces the country. Wallace is caught and executed.

1304. Comyn makes a treaty with Edward.
1306. Robert Bruce murders Comyn and rebels.
Bruce is crowned at Scone.
Invasion of Scotland. Bruce is defeated, and many of his adherents executed.
1307. *The Parliament of Carlisle asks for legislation against provisors, first-fruits, and other exactions of the Papacy.* Edward banishes Gaveston.
Edward dies near Carlisle on his road to invade Scotland.

EDWARD II., 1307—1327 (20 YEARS).

Born 1284; Married, 1308, Isabella of France.

Piers Gaveston is recalled, made Earl of Cornwall, and enriched.
1308. The barons, headed by **Thomas of Lancaster,** demand in council the dismissal of Gaveston.



Edward consents, and appoints Gaveston Lord-Deputy of Ireland.
1310 Gaveston, who had again returned, leaves the court on the demand of Lancaster.
Twenty-one bishops and peers are appointed in a great council to regulate the king's household, under the name of Lord Ordainers.

1312. Thomas of Lancaster, at the head of the barons, takes up arms and seizes Gaveston, who had again returned.
Gaveston is seized by the Earl of Warwick, and executed.

1313. In consequence of the successes of Bruce, the king prepares to invade Scotland.

1314. Edward invades Scotland. Battle of **Bannockburn.** The English are totally defeated.
Edward is obliged to dismiss his chief officers, and their places are filled up by the nominees of **Thomas of Lancaster, who now obtains the first place in the government.**

1315. In this and following years the Scots repeatedly ravage the northern counties.
[*Ireland.* Edward Bruce invades Ireland, throws the country into confusion, and is killed in the battle of Dundalk 1318.]

1320. **Hugh Despenser and his son come into power.**

1321. Parliament at Westminster banishes the Despensers.

1322. Edward defeats the Mortimers, recalls the Despensers, and defeats Lancaster at Boroughbridge. **Lancaster is executed at Pomfret.** Roger Mortimer is imprisoned, but escapes to France in 1324.
In a Parliament at York the principle that what concerns the whole realm must be treated by a complete Parliament is stated. [*The Commons now finally gain a share in legislation.*]

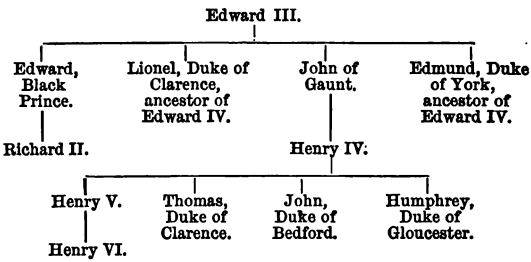
1325. The queen being in France about the affairs of Gascony, meets Roger Mortimer. Edward, Prince of Wales, goes to France to swear allegiance for the foreign dominions.

1326. **The queen, Mortimer, and Edward, Prince of Wales, land in Suffolk.**
The elder Despenser is taken, and hanged at Bristol.
The king endeavours to escape, but fails. He is taken with the younger Despenser. Despenser is hanged.

1327. *Jan.* Parliament meets at Westminster. Bishop Orlton asks whether they will have father or son for king. They declare for the son.
The allegiance of Parliament is withdrawn from the king. This is notified to Edward at Kenilworth, who accepts it.

EDWARD III., 1327—1377 (50 YEARS).

Born 1312; Married, 1328, Philippa of Hainault.



1327 Edward is proclaimed king. The government is in the hands of Queen Isabella and Roger Mortimer.

Sept. **Murder of King Edward II.**

1328. Peace concluded with Scotland at Northampton. The complete independence of Scotland is recognised.

1329. Edward does homage for his lands in France (and again in 1331).

[*Scotland.* Robert Bruce dies.]

1330. Edward, supported by Henry of Lancaster, arrests Mortimer, who is executed.

1332. *The knights of the shire are first definitely recorded as deliberating apart from the lords and the prelates, and in the next year as sitting with the citizens and burgesses.*

[*Scotland.* Edward Balliol is crowned King of Scotland, but has immediately to fly.]

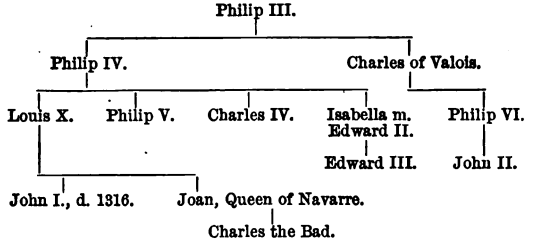
1333. Siege of Berwick and battle of Halidon Hill. Victory of the English. Balliol is reinstated, but soon expelled, 1334.

1335. Edward and Balliol invade Scotland.

1336. Philip of France promises aid to the Scots, and invades Gascony.

1337. **Edward takes the title of King of France.**

CLAIM OF EDWARD III.



1338. **Beginning of the war with France.** Edward embarks for Flanders.

1339. Edward invades France unsuccessfully.

1340. Edward returns to England. Heavy taxation.

June. Edward defeats the French fleet at Sluys. Truce for a year.

Nov. Sudden return of Edward to England. Dismissal of the Chancellor, Robert Stratford, and other State officers.

1341. The king having accused **John Stratford, Archbishop of Canterbury,** of wasting his money, orders him to answer in the Court of Exchequer. *The Lords insist that a peer must be judged in full Parliament, and before his peers.* Edward consents, and concedes the *demand of Parliament to control the appointment of ministers and audit the accounts,* but afterwards repudiates the concessions.

1346. *July.* Edward invades Normandy and advances to Paris. He crosses the Seine and retreats towards Calais.

Aug. 26. **Victory of Crecy.**

Oct. 17. Defeat of the Scots at Nevill's Cross. Capture of David II.

1347. **Surrender of Calais.**

1349. **The Black Death.**

The first Statute of Labourers attempts to fix wages.

1351. *The first Statute of Provisors,* to prevent encroachments by the Pope on patronage.

1352. *The first Statute of Treasons* defines treason.

1353. *The first Statute of Præmunire* (so called from the words in the writ, *præmunire facias* cause A. B. to be forewarned), to prevent usurpations of jurisdiction by the Pope, is passed.

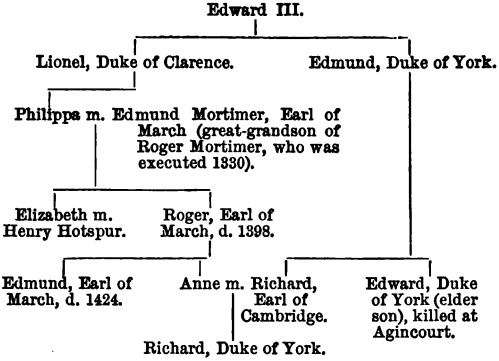
1356. *Sept.* 19. **Victory of Poitiers,** and capture of John II.
1360. Edward besieges Paris. Peace of Bretigny.
1362. *Enactment that no subsidy should be set on wool by the merchants or any other body without consent of Parliament.*
[*Ireland.* 1366. The Statute of Kilkenny forbids intercourse between the colonists and the Irish.]
1367. Expedition of the Black Prince to help Pedro of Castile.
1369. The Black Prince is summoned to Paris on account of his heavy taxation of the Gascons. Renewal of the war.
1372. Defeat and capture of the Earl of Pembroke by the Spaniards.
1374. Loss of all French dominions, except Calais, Bordeaux, and Bayonne.
1376. John of Gaunt is at the head of the administration.
The Good Parliament, supported by the Black Prince and William of Wykeham, *impeaches Lords Latimer and Neville, Alice Perrers, and other friends of John of Gaunt.*
June. **The Black Prince dies.**
John of Gaunt returns to power.
1377. Wickliffe is cited to appear at St. Paul's.
June 21. Death of Edward III.

RICHARD II., 1377—1399 (22 Years).

Born 1366; Married { **1381, Anne of Bohemia.** / **1395, Isabella of France.**

A council is appointed to act as a provisional government.
Walworth and Philipot are appointed treasurers of the parliamentary grant.
1379. A graduated poll-tax is imposed.
1380. An additional poll-tax is imposed.
1381. **Rising of the Commons in Kent, Essex, and elsewhere, under Wat Tyler and Jack Straw.**
Richard meets the rioters at Mile-end and Smithfield and disperses them. Virtual end of villenage.
1384. **Death of Wickliffe.**
1385. Richard ravages Scotland, which had received help from France.
Roger, Earl of March, is declared heir to the throne.

THE MORTIMERS AND THE HOUSE OF YORK.



1386. John of Gaunt goes to Spain for three years.
Impeachment of Suffolk (Michael de la Pole), *Richard's Chancellor*. (See Genealogy, p. 32.)
A Council of Eleven is appointed as a commission to sit for a year, to regulate the royal household and the kingdom.

1387. The judges, appealed to by Richard, decide that the council is illegal.
The Lords Appellant (the Duke of Gloucester, the Earls of Arundel, Derby, Nottingham, and Warwick) take up arms.
Battle of Radcot Bridge. The king's friends are defeated.

1388. **Meeting of the "Merciless" Parliament.** *Impeachment of the king's favourites, De Vere, Suffolk, Neville, Archbishop of York, Sir Simon Burley, and others.*

1389. **Richard takes the government into his own hands; he rules apparently well for eight years.**

1390. *Statute of Provisors* [re-enacting statute of 1351].

1391. *Statute of Mortmain* is re-enacted (see 1279), and evasions of ecclesiastical lawyers are finally stopped.

1393. *The great Statute of Præmunire.* (See 1353.)

1394. Death of the queen.
Richard goes to Ireland for nine months.

1395. The Lollards present a remonstrance to Parliament against the power of the clergy and abuses in the Church.

1396. Richard marries Isabella of France at Calais, and a truce for twenty-five years is made.

1397. Parliament confirms the Act by which Richard makes the children of Katharine Swynford (the Beauforts) legitimate.

Richard attacks the Lords Appellant in Parliament. Gloucester dies in custody. Arundel is beheaded, and his brother, Archbishop of Canterbury, is banished. Warwick is imprisoned for life.

1398. **Parliament of Shrewsbury.** 1. Annuls the Acts of the Merciless Parliament. 2. *Grants customs to the king for life.* 3 *Delegates its authority to eighteen of its members.*

Quarrel between Hereford (formerly Earl of Derby) and Norfolk (formerly Earl of Nottingham). They are banished by Richard.

1399. *Feb.* **Death of John of Gaunt.** His estates are seized by Richard, who then goes to Ireland.

July. **Hereford, now Duke of Lancaster, lands at Ravenspur,** is supported by the Percies, and joined by the Duke of York (the regent) and the mass of the people.

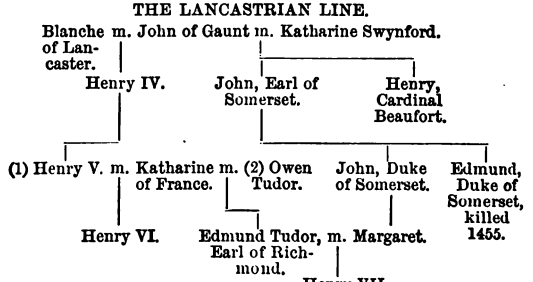
Richard returns from Ireland and surrenders.

Sept. **Richard,** a prisoner in the Tower, **resigns** his crown, is **deposed** by Parliament, and Henry of Lancaster challenges the crown.

HENRY IV., 1399—1413 (14 Years).

Born 1366; Married { **1380, Mary de Bohun.** / **1403, Joan of Navarre.**

THE LANCASTRIAN LINE.



Richard is imprisoned.

1400. Rebellion of the Earls of Rutland, Huntingdon, Kent, and Salisbury; betrayed by Rutland and easily suppressed.

Richard II. disappears, and his funeral is celebrated.

Glendower rebels, and maintains himself in Wales during the whole reign, in spite of a series of expeditions undertaken by the king and the Prince of Wales. Invasion of Scotland, and burning of Leith.

1401. **The Act "De Heretico comburendo" is passed by the Lords and clergy at the prompting of Archbishop Arundel.**

Execution of William Sawtre by royal writ (the first execution for Lollard heresy in England).

1402. The Scots invade England, and are defeated at **Homildon Hill** by the Percies.

1403. The king makes **Henry Beaufort**, his half-brother, Chancellor.

Conspiracy of the Percies, Mortimers, and Glendower, assisted by Douglas.

Battle of **Shrewsbury.** Victory of Henry; death of Hotspur.

1405. James, heir to the Scottish crown, is captured by the English.

Conspiracy of Mowbray and Archbishop Scrope in favour of the Earl of March. They are captured and executed.

1406. *The Commons insist upon a proper audit of the accounts of their grants.* From this time onward the right is never disputed by the Lancastrian kings.

1407. *The king has to concede the right of the Commons only to originate money grants, and of perfect freedom of deliberation on such grants between both Houses.*

[*France.* Murder of Louis, Duke of Orleans.]

1408. The Earl of Northumberland again rebels, is defeated at Bramham Moor, and killed.

1410. **The knights of the shire now (as well as in 1404) propose to confiscate the property of the Church for military purposes.**

1411. Henry sends troops to help the Duke of Burgundy against the followers of the Duke of Orleans.

1412. Arundel becomes Chancellor again, instead of Thomas Beaufort, and Prince Henry is removed from the Council.

1412. Henry, changing sides, sends an army to help Orleans under his second son, Clarence, who ravages Normandy and Guienne.

1413. Death of Henry.

HENRY V., 1413—1422 (9 YEARS).

Born 1388; Married, 1420, Katharine of France.

Arundel urges Henry to persecute the Lollards. Sir John Oldcastle, a leading Lollard, is convicted, and escapes from the Tower, but is captured and executed 1417.

1414. Meeting of disaffected Lollards summoned in St. Giles' Fields. A new statute is passed against the Lollards.

1415. Henry claims the French crown. A "Great Council" (*i.e.* a meeting of the magnates without the inferior clergy and the Commons) is summoned, and resolves that war shall begin. Meeting of the troops at Southampton.

A conspiracy to place Edmund Mortimer, Earl of March, on the throne is discovered.

The Earl of Cambridge, father of Richard, afterwards Duke of York, and brother-in-law of Mortimer, is executed with others.

Henry lands at Le Havre, Bedford, his brother, acting for him in England. Capture of Harfleur by siege.

Oct. Henry sets out on his march towards Calais. Battle of **Agincourt. English victorious.** Death of Edward, Duke of York, and capture of Charles, Duke of Orleans. Henry returns to England (*Nov.*).

1416. Henry allies himself with John, Duke of Burgundy.

1417. Henry (now in alliance with towns on the east and north-east of France) returns to France, and captures many towns in Normandy.

1419. On the murder of John, Duke of Burgundy, Henry allies himself with his son Philip.

1420. **Treaty of Troyes**; Henry agrees to marry Katharine of France, to act as regent during Charles VI., his father-in-law's life, and to be king after his death.

1421. The Duke of Clarence is defeated and slain at Beaugé by the French with the help of the Scottish contingent.

1422. Henry captures Meaux, falls ill, and dies.

HENRY VI., 1422—[DETHRONED] 1461 (39 YEARS), [DIED] 1471.

Born 1421; Married, 1446, Margaret of Anjou.

1422. Henry V.'s will is set aside by Parliament, as without binding force.

John, Duke of Bedford, uncle of the king, is made Protector of the realm.

Humphrey of Gloucester, uncle of the king, in Bedford's absence is to be Protector, and the king's chief councillor. [*The Privy Council acts as a real Council of Regency nominated by a regular Act of Parliament.*]

1423. Gloucester marries Jacqueline of Hainault, and then quarrels with Burgundy about her inheritance.

Bedford, who has been made regent in France, marries Anne, sister of Philip the Good, Duke of Burgundy; Arthur of Richemont, brother of the Duke of Brittany, marries her sister Margaret.

Battle of **Crevant** (secures the communication between the English and Burgundy).

1424. Peace is made with Scotland. James I. is released.

Battle of **Verneuil** (secures the communication between the English and Brittany).

1425. **Gloucester quarrels openly with his uncle, Henry Beaufort.**

1426. Bedford arbitrates between Gloucester and Beaufort.

1428. The siege of Orleans is begun.

1429. Battle of the Herrings. French defeated by Sir John Fastolf.

The siege of Orleans is raised by Joan of Arc. The English retire. The French capture the Earl of Suffolk and defeat Sir John Talbot.

Charles VII. is crowned at Rheims.

1430. *The election of the knights of the shire is regulated, the vote being restricted to persons possessing freeholds worth* 40*s. a year.*

1431. Joan of Arc is burned at Rouen.

Henry is crowned at Paris.

1432. Beaufort is secured by statute against all risks of suffering the penalties of "*præmunire*" for having been created a cardinal in 1426.

1433. Bedford marries Jacquetta of Luxemburg, sister of the Count of St. Pol (afterwards mother of Elizabeth

Woodville), which displeases Burgundy. He visits England for a year.

1435. The **Congress of Arras** meets. The English refuse to take Normandy and Guienne in exchange for their claim to the crown.

Bedford dies, and is succeeded by Richard, Duke of York, as regent of France.

The Duke of Burgundy, renouncing the English alliance, joins France, and war is renewed.

1436. Paris is taken by the French.

1440. The Duke of Orleans (kept in prison since the battle of Agincourt) is set at liberty.

1442. Henry comes of age.

1444. **John Beaufort, Duke of Somerset, dies, leaving a daughter, Margaret (mother of Henry VII.).** Edmund, his brother (Duke of Somerset, 1448), becomes the representative of the family.

A truce is concluded with France, negotiated by William de la Pole, Earl of Suffolk.

GENEALOGY OF THE DE LA POLES.

William de la Pole, of Kingston-upon-Hull.

Michael de la Pole, Earl of Suffolk, minister of Richard II., d. 1388.

Michael, restored to his earldom in 1399, d. at Harfleur 1415.

Michael, 3rd Earl, killed at Agincourt 1415.

William, Duke of Suffolk, minister of Henry VI., impeached and murdered 1450.

John de la Pole m. Elizabeth, sister of Edward IV.

1445. Henry marries Margaret of Anjou. It is agreed that Anjou and Maine shall be given up to Réné, her father.

Suffolk (now Marquis) is thanked for his negotiations by both Houses of Parliament. He **takes the lead in the Council**, and devotes himself to the service of the young queen.

1447. Parliament at Bury St. Edmunds. **Gloucester** is arrested and charged with high treason, *Feb.* 18. He **is found dead**, *Feb.* 23. **This leaves Richard of York heir-apparent.**

1447. *April.* **Cardinal Beaufort dies.**
Edmund Beaufort is appointed Lieutenant in France.

1449. **At the end of this year the English hold in Normandy only Honfleur, Bayeux, Caen, and Cherbourg.**

1450. Suffolk's government becomes unpopular. Moleyns, Bishop of Chichester, is murdered at Portsmouth (*Jan.*), and Ascough, Bishop of Chichester, another minister, in Wiltshire (*June*).
Feb. **Suffolk is impeached, puts himself on the king's mercy. He is banished for five years, but is overtaken and beheaded, May 2.**
May. Rebellion of Cade.
July. Cade enters London and beheads Lord Say, a minister. Fight on London Bridge. The insurgents are driven out, terms are accepted by them, but Cade, continuing the insurrection, is killed.

1451. A proposal is made in the House of Commons to declare York heir to the throne.

1452. York collects an army, and demands the dismissal of Somerset (Edmund Beaufort). Somerset and the king force York to swear allegiance.

1453. **Defeat and death of Talbot at Châtillon. Final loss of France with the exception of Calais.**
Henry falls ill and becomes unable to govern.
Oct. Birth of Prince Edward.
Dec. **Somerset is imprisoned.**
[Conquest of Constantinople by the Ottoman Turks.]

1454. **Richard, Duke of York, is appointed by the Lords to a limited protectorate of the realm** without prejudice to the rights of the Prince of Wales.

1455. Henry recovers. **York is dismissed. Somerset** is released. The Duke of York, Salisbury, and his son Warwick take up arms.
First battle of **St. Albans. Death of Somerset. Capture of Henry.**

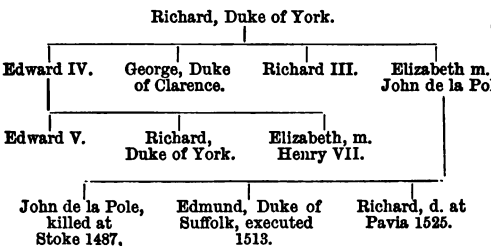
1459. The queen's attempt to arrest the Earl of Salisbury brings on the battle of **Bloreheath.** Yorkists victorious.
Panic at Ludlow. Flight of the Yorkists. York and his friends are attainted.

1460. *July.* The three Yorkist earls, March (son of York), Salisbury, and Warwick, cross from Calais and win the battle of **Northampton.** The king is taken. The queen flies.

1460. York claims the throne and is made heir to Henry by Parliament. The queen raises forces.
Dec. Battle of **Wakefield.** Lancastrians victorious and **York killed.** Salisbury is taken and executed at Pomfret.
1461. *Feb.* 3. Edward, Earl of March, fights against Pembroke at **Mortimer's Cross.** Yorkists victorious.
Feb. 17. The queen defeats Warwick at the second battle of **St. Albans,** sets the king free, but retires to the north.
Edward comes to London and is declared king.

EDWARD IV., 1461—1483 (22 Years).

Born 1441; Married, 1464, Elizabeth Woodville.



Edward advances to the north. Battles of Ferrybridge and **Towton.** Yorkists victorious, with great slaughter.
1464. Battles of Hedgeley Moor and Hexham. Margaret defeated.
Sept. **Edward's marriage with Elizabeth Woodville,** widow of Grey, Lord Ferrers of Groby, **is announced.**
He begins to promote his wife's relations to the disgust of Warwick.
1465. **Henry, the late king, is captured and imprisoned in the Tower.**
1468. Marriage of the king's sister Margaret with Charles, Duke of Burgundy.
1469. **Clarence,** who has drawn off from his brother the king to Warwick, **marries Warwick's daughter, Isabella Neville.**

1469. Battle of Edgecote. Northern rebels victorious. **Warwick and Clarence** take advantage of this to **imprison the king,** who is soon released.

1470. *March.* New rebellion in Lincolnshire defeated by Edward at the battle of Losecoat Field. Warwick and Clarence, finding that Edward has proofs of their treachery, fly to France, and are reconciled to Margaret, the late queen, by Louis XI.

Sept. **Warwick lands at Dartmouth. Edward flies to Flanders** with his brother Gloucester, his queen taking refuge at Westminster, and **Henry VI. is restored.**

1471. **Edward,** by the assistance of the Duke of Burgundy, his brother-in-law, **lands at Ravenspur,** is joined by Clarence, advances to and enters London.

April 14. Battle of **Barnet.** Yorkists victorious and **Warwick killed.** Margaret lands the same day at Weymouth.

May 4. Battle of **Tewkesbury. Margaret is defeated and her son killed.**

May 21. **Death of Henry VI. in the Tower.**

1475. Edward, making war on France, lands at Calais. Treaty of Pecquigny between him and Louis XI. Edward receives a pension and returns to England.

1478. Clarence, distrusted by his brother, is attainted and executed.

1482. **Richard, Duke of Gloucester,** invades Scotland.

1483. *April* 9. Edward dies.

EDWARD V., 1483 (2 MONTHS, APRIL—JUNE).

Born 1470.

Gloucester and Buckingham meet Edward at Stony Stratford, and send his escort, Lord Rivers (his uncle) and Sir Richard Grey (his half-brother), prisoners to the north.

May 4. **Gloucester is proclaimed Protector of the kingdom.**

Gloucester and Buckingham plot together and cause Hastings to be beheaded.

June 25. **The Crown is offered to Gloucester by a body of lords and others, and he declares himself king.**

Rivers and Grey are executed at Pomfret.

RICHARD III., 1483—1485 (2 YEARS).

Born 1450; Married, 1473, Anne Neville.

1483. Richard makes a progress through the country and is well received.

Disappearance of the young Edward V. and his brother Richard.

The **rebellion of Buckingham in Wales fails**; Henry Tudor, Earl of Richmond, reaches Plymouth, but retires.

1484. Death of Richard's son, Edward, Prince of Wales.

1485. *Aug.* **Henry, Earl of Richmond,** having sailed from Harfleur, **lands at Milford Haven.**

Aug. 22. Battle of **Bosworth.** Richard is defeated and killed.

HENRY VII., 1485—1509 (24 YEARS).

Born 1456; Married, 1486, Elizabeth of York.

Parliament entails the crown on Henry and his heirs.

The son of Clarence, Edward Plantagenet, Earl of Warwick, is imprisoned in the Tower.

1486. **The king marries Elizabeth of York.**

1487. Lambert Simnel (calling himself the Earl of Warwick) and John, Earl of Lincoln (declared heir by Richard III.), land in Ireland and then in Lancashire. They are defeated at Stoke, and Lincoln killed. The queen is crowned.

A new court is established for the trial of powerful offenders, which is afterwards merged into the Star Chamber Court, and revives and extends the old criminal jurisdiction of the Ordinary Council.

1489. Henry sends troops to the help of Brittany against France.

1492. **Perkin Warbeck** (calling himself Richard, Duke of York, son of Edward IV.) lands in Ireland, and is afterwards invited to the court of France. Money is raised by benevolences.

[Discovery of Hispaniola by Columbus.]

1493. Warbeck goes to Flanders, where Margaret, Duchess of Burgundy, receives him as her nephew.

1494. Poyning's law is passed in Ireland. It prohibits the Irish Parliament from discussing bills which have not received the consent of the English Council.

1495. *A statute is passed giving security to the subject who obeys the king on the throne for the time being.*

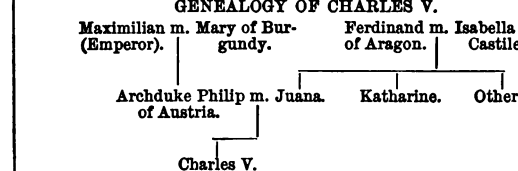
1496. The Great Intercourse, a commercial treaty, is made with Philip, Duke of Burgundy, and provides that Warbeck shall not be received in Flanders.
Warbeck advances with James, King of Scotland, into England and ravages the country. He then goes to Ireland.

1497. The Cornish rebels are defeated at Blackheath.
Warbeck, coming from Ireland, lands in Cornwall, but is soon captured.

1499. **Warbeck**, having escaped and been recaptured, **is executed with the Earl of Warwick.**

1501. **Arthur, Prince of Wales, marries Katharine of Aragon.**

GENEALOGY OF CHARLES V.



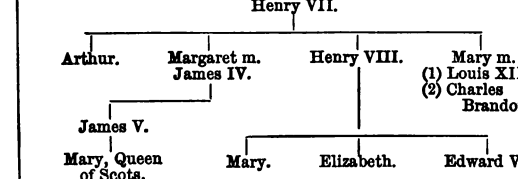
1502. Arthur dies, and **Katharine** is contracted to **Prince Henry**, then eleven years old.
The Princess Margaret marries James IV. of Scotland.

1509. Henry dies.

HENRY VIII., 1509—1547 (38 YEARS).

Born 1491; Married
- **Katharine of Aragon, 1509.**
- **Anne Boleyn, 1532.**
- **Jane Seymour, 1536.**
- **Anne of Cleves, 1540.**
- **Katharine Howard, 1540.**
- **Katharine Parr, 1543.**

GENEALOGY OF THE TUDORS.



Henry marries Katharine of Aragon.

1510. **Empson and Dudley, the extortionate ministers** of Henry VII., are executed.

1513. *Aug.* Henry invades France and wins the battle of the Spurs.

Sept. **Battle of Flodden Field.** Defeat of the Scots and death of James IV.

1514. Peace is made with France and Scotland, and Mary, Henry's sister, marries Louis XII. (who dies three months later, and she afterwards marries Brandon, Duke of Suffolk.)

1515. **Wolsey is created Cardinal, and becomes Lord Chancellor** and papal legate (1517), with special licence from the king to accept the commission.

[*Germany.* 1517. Luther publishes his theses at Wittenberg.]

1520. **Charles V., the Emperor, visits Henry at Canterbury.** Henry goes to France and visits Francis on the Field of the Cloth of Gold, and on his way back meets Charles V. at Gravelines.

1521. Edward, third Duke of Buckingham, is executed for treason.

Henry receives from the Pope the title of Defender of the Faith for having written a book against Luther.

1523. *The House of Commons* (of which Sir T. More is Speaker) *refuses to grant the whole of a grant of money claimed by Wolsey in person.*

Wolsey fails a second time to obtain the Papacy.

1525. On Francis I.'s defeat by Charles V. at Pavia, Henry changes his policy and makes a treaty with France.

1527. **Henry having doubts about the legality of his marriage with the queen, submits the case to the Pope.**

1528. A commission to Cardinals Wolsey and Campeggio to try the question of the king's marriage is granted by the Pope.

1529. Katharine appeals to the Pope, and the cause is finally avocated to Rome.

Fall of Wolsey. Sir Thomas More becomes Chancellor.

The Seven Years' Parliament, which carries out the severance from Rome, now meets for the first time.

1530. Wolsey is arrested for high treason, and dies at Leicester.

1531. **The clergy** address Henry, after much protest, as **"Head of the Church and Clergy so far as the law of Christ will allow."**

1532. An Act for restraining all **appeals** to Rome is passed.
Henry marries Anne Boleyn.

1533. **Cranmer** is consecrated Archbishop of Canterbury, and declares Henry's marriage with Katharine void, and that with Anne Boleyn legal. *Sept.* Princess Elizabeth is born.

1534. An Act forbidding the payment of **annates** to Rome is passed.
The succession to the throne is settled on the children of Anne Boleyn by Act of Parliament.
Execution of the Nun of Kent.
An Act abolishing the authority of the Pope in England is passed.

1535. HENRY, by the *Act of Supremacy*, takes the title of "SUPREME HEAD OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND."
Fisher and More are executed, practically for refusing to swear to the Acts of Succession (1534) and Supremacy.
Thomas Cromwell is appointed Vicar-General.

1536. The union in matters of law, etc., between England and Wales is finally completed.
The smaller monasteries and nunneries are dissolved, and their property transferred to the Crown.
Anne Boleyn is executed on a charge of adultery, and Henry marries Jane Seymour.
An English translation of the Bible is set up in the churches.
An insurrection breaks out in Lincolnshire and in Yorkshire (called in Yorkshire "**The Pilgrimage of Grace**").

1537. Many executions follow. The "Council of the North" is instituted to keep order.
Edward, Prince of Wales, born. The queen dies.

1539. The Marquis of Exeter and others are executed for treason.
The king's proclamations are declared by Parliament as valid as Acts of Parliament.
All monasteries are now dissolved, and their property granted to the king.
The Act of the Six Articles, inflicting severe penalties for denying Catholic doctrines, is passed.

1540. *Jan.* Henry marries Anne of Cleves, but the marriage is abrogated by Parliament (*July*).
Fall and execution of Thomas Cromwell *by bill of attainder, without being heard in his own defence.*

1540. Henry marries Katharine Howard.
1541. The Countess of Salisbury (daughter of the Duke of Clarence) is executed.
1542. The king takes the title of King instead of Lord of Ireland.
Katharine Howard is executed on a charge of immorality.
Defeat of the Scots at Solway Moss.
[*Scotland.* Death of James V.; succeeded by Mary, Queen of Scots, then a week old.]
1543. A treaty for the marriage of Prince Edward and Mary, Queen of Scots, is arranged with Scotland.
1544. Invasion of Scotland under **Lord Hertford** (afterwards Somerset) and **Lord Lisle** (afterwards Warwick and Northumberland).
Invasion of France by Henry in person. Capture of Boulogne.
1545. *A benevolence of not less than* 1*s.* 8*d. in the £ on land and* 10*d. on goods is exacted.*
1546. The Duke of Norfolk and his son, the Earl of Surrey, are committed to the Tower for treason.
1547. Surrey is executed. *Jan.* Henry dies.

EDWARD VI., 1547—1553 (6 YEARS).

Born 1537.

Hertford (now created Duke of Somerset) is made Protector.
The use of English in the Church services is ordered, and images are pulled down.
The Protector invades Scotland to enforce the treaty of marriage of 1543, and defeats the Scots at the battle of **Pinkie**, in consequence of which Mary is sent to France.
1549. The "**First Prayer-Book of Edward VI.**" approved, and the "**Act for Uniformity of Service**" passed in Parliament.
Lord Seymour, brother of Somerset, is beheaded for treason.
A rebellion in Norfolk against those, especially the newly-made nobles, who had enclosed common land is put down by Warwick.
A rebellion in Devon and Cornwall demanding the restoration of the old Liturgy is put down by Russell.

1549. Somerset is forced to submit to the Council and resign his Protectorship. **John Dudley,** Earl of Warwick, gains the chief influence in the Council.

GENEALOGY OF THE DUDLEYS AND THE SYDNEYS.

Edmund Dudley (minister of Henry VII.).

John Dudley (Viscount Lisle, 1542; Earl of Warwick, 1547), created Duke of Northumberland, 1551.

Robert Dudley, younger son, created Earl of Leicester, 1563.

Guildford Dudley (m. Lady Jane Grey), executed 1554.

Mary m. Sir Henry Sydney, Lord-Deputy of Ireland, d. 1586.

Sir Philip Sydney, d. 1586, m. Frances, daur. of Sir F. Walsingham.

Robert Sydney, created Earl of Leicester 1618. (Grandfather of Algernon Sydney, who was executed 1683).

1550. Peace is made with France, and Boulogne is restored.

1551. The Princess Mary is forbidden the use of the Mass. Warwick now becomes **Duke of Northumberland.**

1552. **Somerset, charged with treason, is executed.** A second **Act of Uniformity** and second **Prayer-Book** are issued.

1553. The king (sixteen years old) falls ill. Northumberland persuades him to bestow by will the succession on **Lady Jane Grey,** wife of Lord Guildford Dudley.

July. Edward dies.

MARY, 1553—1558 (5 YEARS).

Born 1516; Married, 1554, Philip of Spain.

Lady Jane Grey is proclaimed. Mary flies to the Howards in Norfolk. Northumberland's army deserts him. Mary comes to London.

Northumberland, Lady Jane Grey, and her husband are committed to the Tower. **Northumberland is executed.**

The laws concerning religion passed in Edward's reign are annulled in Parliament.

1554. Rebellion of Sir Thomas Wyatt. **Lady Jane Grey,** and her husband, father, and uncle are **executed.**

The Princess Elizabeth is sent to the Tower.

1554. *July.* Marriage of the queen with Philip.
All statutes against the Pope since the twentieth year of Henry VIII. are repealed.

1555. The persecuting statutes of Henry IV. and V. against heretics are revived. **Hooper** and many others are burnt.
Philip leaves England. **Latimer** and **Ridley** are burnt.

1556. **Cranmer is burnt.** Cardinal Pole is made Archbishop of Canterbury.

1557. Mary is persuaded to declare war against France.
[*Scotland.* The First Covenant is signed at Edinburgh.]

1558. **Calais is captured** by the French under the Duke of Guise.
[*Scotland.* Mary, Queen of Scots, marries Francis, Dauphin of France.]
Nov. Death of Mary and of Cardinal Pole.

ELIZABETH, 1558—1603 (45 YEARS).

Born 1533.

Elizabeth retains Mary's Council, adding Sir William Cecil to the number. She forbids unlicensed preaching, and allows part of the Liturgy to be used in English. A new Prayer-Book is prepared.
Elizabeth refuses Philip's offer of marriage.

1559. The **Act of Supremacy** is passed.
The **Act of Uniformity** is passed establishing the revised Prayer-Book.
Parker is made Archbishop of Canterbury.

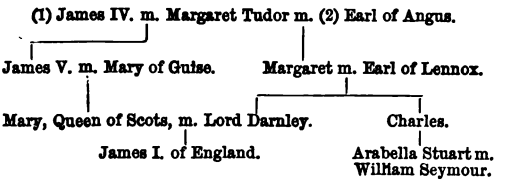
1560. Elizabeth sends help to the Scottish Reformers and to the Huguenots (1562).

1563. The Thirty-nine Articles are drawn up and signed by Convocation.
Arthur and Edmund Pole (the last of the Yorkists) are convicted of treason and imprisoned till their deaths.
The advanced Protestants denounce vestments.

1564. Archbishop Parker and the queen enforce uniformity. Many of the London clergy refuse to obey, and, supported by **Dudley, Earl of Leicester,** leave the Church.
[*Scotland.* 1561. Mary, Queen of Scots, now a widow, returns to Scotland. 1565. Mary marries Darnley. 1566. Murder of Rizzio at Holyrood. Birth of James. 1567. Murder of Darnley. **Mary marries**

Bothwell. **Mary** is forced to abdicate, and imprisoned, is succeeded by her son, James VI.]

GENEALOGY OF DARNLEY.



1568. **Mary, Queen of Scots,** having escaped from Lochleven Castle, and been defeated at Langside, **takes refuge in England.** Her case is investigated before a conference at York.

1569. Norfolk is committed to the Tower for proposing to marry Mary.

Insurrection on behalf of the old religion and of Mary, under the Earls of Northumberland and Westmoreland, in Yorkshire and the northern counties suppressed with great cruelty.

1570. Pope Pius V. issues a bull releasing Elizabeth's subjects from their allegiance.

1571. A marriage is proposed between Elizabeth and Henry of Anjou (afterwards King of France).

The **Puritans propose in Parliament** alterations in religion.

1572. The Ridolfi plot having been discovered, Norfolk is executed.

Parliament proposes an attainder against Mary, and is forbidden by the queen to proceed.

[*France.* Massacre of St. Bartholomew.]

1576. **Grindal** succeeding Parker, becomes Archbishop of Canterbury.

1581. **Francis,** Duke of Anjou (formerly Alençon), younger brother of Henry III., comes to England to negotiate as to his marriage with Elizabeth.

1583. **Whitgift** succeeds Grindal as Archbishop of Canterbury, and persecutes the Puritans.

The "High Commission Court" is placed on a permanent footing.

1584. An association is formed with the sanction of Parliament to protect Elizabeth from assassination, and a strict watch is set over Mary.

1585. **Treaty between Elizabeth and the Netherlands.** Leicester is sent to their assistance.
1586. Leicester is made Stadtholder. Babington's conspiracy is detected.
Battle of Zutphen. Death of Sir Philip Sydney.
Trial of Mary, Queen of Scots, by special commission.
1587. **Execution of Mary, Queen of Scots.**
Sir Francis Drake makes an expedition to Cadiz, and destroys part of Philip's armament.
1588. **Defeat of the Spanish Armada.**
Death of Leicester.
1590. Death of Walsingham.
1591. English forces are sent under **Essex** to help Henry IV. of France.
1595. Tyrone (O'Neal), assisted by Philip of Spain, rebels, and Sir John Norris is sent against him.
1597. The expedition sent to Spain under Essex and Raleigh fails.
1598. Death of Sir John Norris in Ireland, and defeat of Bagnal by O'Neal.
Death of Burleigh.
1599. Essex is sent to Ireland against O'Neal. He fails, returns to England, and is put in custody for a time.
1600. [*India.* First **Charter** granted to the **East India Company.**]
1601. **Insurrection of Essex. His execution.**
Debate in Parliament on monopolies. The queen consents to their abolition.
The first regular Poor Law passed, providing for the appointment of overseers of the poor.
1603. Elizabeth dies.

JAMES I., 1603—1625 (22 YEARS).

Born 1566; Married, 1589, Anne of Denmark.

James reaches London from Scotland (*May*).
The Main Plot to change the government, and possibly to place Arabella Stuart on the throne, and the Bye Plot to obtain toleration are discovered. Sir Walter Raleigh and others are imprisoned.
1604. The **Hampton Court Conference** between the bishops and the representatives of the Puritans is held. The Authorized Version of the Bible is ordered to be made.

1604. The **first Parliament** of James *vindicates its privileges, especially control over its own elections and the freedom of its members from arrest*, and presses for persecution of the Catholics.

Peace is concluded with Spain.

1605. **The Gunpowder Plot is discovered.**

1606. Parliament increases the severity of the laws against the Catholics.

1607. A bill for Union between England and Scotland is rejected.

1608. *The judges having decided in Bates' case that the king might regulate the customs, a book of rates largely increasing them is issued.*

[*America.* **First permanent English settlement** made at Jamestown by the Virginia Company.]

1610. *The Commons complain of the book of rates.*

The plan of the younger Cecil (now Salisbury) for the commutation of feudal dues (by the arrangement called "The Great Contract") is rejected.

1611. The order of Baronets is instituted by James as a means of raising money.

[*Ireland.* Colonization of Ulster by natives of Great Britain begins.]

1612. Princess Elizabeth is betrothed to the Elector Palatine, and married the next year.

Death of Salisbury. Robert Carr, Viscount Rochester (afterwards Earl of Somerset), becomes the king's chief adviser.

Death of Prince Henry at the age of nineteen.

1614. The **second Parliament** of James, *called "The Addled Parliament," meets, and after refusing a supply till it had dealt with the king's imposition of customs, is dissolved. Several members are imprisoned.*

1616. Sir Walter Raleigh is released from the Tower, and allowed to go to South America.

Suspension and deprivation of Coke, the Chief Justice. Villiers, afterwards **Duke of Buckingham,** becomes chief favourite of James.

1618. Execution of Sir Walter Raleigh, nominally for treason, in reality for his quarrels with the Spaniards.

[*Germany.* The Thirty Years' War begins.]

1619. James refuses to assist his son-in-law, the Elector Palatine, who has been elected King of Bohemia.

1620. Negotiations with Spain concerning the marriage of Prince Charles.

1621. The **third Parliament** of James meets. The Commons impeach Sir Giles Mompesson and **Lord Chancellor Bacon.**

The Commons make a protest stating that "their liberties and privileges were the undoubted birthright of the people of England." The king tears it out from their journal with his own hands.

1622. *On the dissolution of Parliament, Coke,* **Pym,** *Selden, and two others are imprisoned.*

1623. Prince Charles and Buckingham go to Madrid, and marriage treaties are drawn up. On their return the treaties are broken off.

1624. The **fourth Parliament** of James votes supplies, and war is declared with Spain.

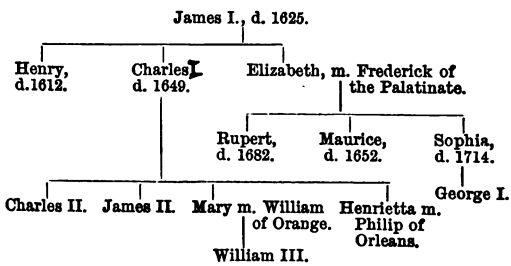
A treaty of marriage for Prince Charles is arranged with France.

1625. James dies.

CHARLES I., 1625—1649 (24 YEARS).

Born 1600; Married, 1625, Henrietta Maria of France.

GENEALOGY OF THE STUARTS.



June. Charles marries Henrietta of France.

First Parliament of Charles. The Parliament grants two subsidies, but a bill granting tonnage and poundage for one year instead of for life is rejected by the king.

Parliament, vexed by the assistance given to Richelieu against Rochelle and other matters, refuses to grant supplies, and is dissolved.

The expedition to Cadiz fails.

1626. **Second Parliament** of Charles meets, many members of the last Parliament being excluded by being made sheriffs, and a writ being withheld from the Earl of Bristol.

Sir Dudley Digges and **Sir John Eliot** impeach Buckingham, and *are sent to the Tower, but are released on Parliament refusing to continue its business.*

The Commons, continuing the impeachment of Buckingham, and refusing to grant supplies, Parliament is dissolved.

Money is collected by forced loans, and tonnage and poundage illegally levied.

1627. War is declared against France, but the expedition to the Isle of Rhé under Buckingham proves a failure.

Five gentlemen are imprisoned under a warrant of the Privy Council for refusing forced loans.

Poor men are pressed for the army and navy under martial law, and billeted on the refractory gentlemen.

1628. **Third Parliament** of Charles meets, and the Commons attack Buckingham.

By the efforts of Wentworth and Pym the **PETITION OF RIGHT** is passed.

Petition of Right:—

1. That no freeman be required to give any gift, loan, benevolence, or tax without common consent by Act of Parliament.
2. That no freeman be imprisoned or detained contrary to the law of the land.
3. That soldiers or mariners be not billeted in private houses.
4. That commissions to punish soldiers and sailors by martial law be revoked and no more issued.

Parliament then grants five subsidies and is prorogued.

Laud is translated from Bath and Wells to London, and becomes the king's chief ecclesiastical adviser.

Wentworth (afterwards Strafford) comes over to the side of the king, and is soon made President of the Council of the North.

Buckingham is assassinated at Portsmouth by Felton.

Tonnage and poundage are collected illegally as before.

Alderman Chambers is imprisoned for non-payment of customs.

1629. Parliament, objecting to the collection of tonnage and poundage, is adjourned; but the Speaker is held in his chair till a resolution had been passed that they who make innovations in religion, or who exact or pay taxes not granted by Parliament, are enemies of the kingdom.

1629. Parliament is dissolved, and Sir John Eliot and others are sent to the Tower. [**Eleven years of arbitrary government follow.**]

1630. Peace is made with France and Spain.
Dr. Leighton is imprisoned by order of Star Chamber.
Large sums are being collected from the gentry by distraint of knighthood.

1632. **Sir John Eliot dies in the Tower.**

1633. The nobility are irritated by an inquiry into the extent of royal forests and alleged encroachments.
The city of London is irritated by the confiscation of its settlements in Ulster and a heavy fine in Star Chamber for alleged mismanagement.
The merchants are irritated by the grant to companies of the sole right of selling soap, starch, beer, and other articles.
Wentworth is appointed Lord-Deputy of Ireland.
Laud becomes Archbishop of Canterbury.
Noy, Attorney-General, is chief legal adviser.
[*Ireland.* During his term of office Wentworth reforms every branch of government, introduces the linen manufacture, and secures large tracts of land for the Crown with a view to colonization.]

1634. *A writ for ship-money drawn up by Noy, carefully following the ancient precedents, is addressed to maritime towns and counties, and on the pretext of defending the coast against pirates, a collection is made without complaint.*

1635. *A new writ of* **ship-money** *after Noy's death, extending the tax to inland towns and counties, is issued.*

1637. *The judges, asked by the king, give their opinion that the king can legally order his subjects to pay ship-money if the kingdom is in danger.*
John Hampden *having refused to pay ship-money, judgment is given against him by the majority of the judges.*
Prynne, a barrister, Burton, a clergyman, and Bastwick, a physician, are condemned in the Star Chamber.
[*Scotland.* 1637. The Scots resist the introduction of a new Liturgy drawn up by Laud. 1638. **The Second Covenant** is drawn up. 1639. Episcopacy is abolished by Parliament, and preparations are made for war.]

1639. The king advances to Berwick. The Scots advance to the Border. The pacification of Berwick is concluded.

1640. **Fourth Parliament** of Charles meets. The king demands an immediate subsidy, and the Commons seeming likely to refuse, Parliament is dissolved, *May*.

The Scots invade England, win the battle of Newburn, and advance into Yorkshire.

Oct. 22. **The High Commission Court sits for the last time.**

Nov. **Fifth Parliament** of Charles (**Long Parliament**) meets.

The Commons impeach Lord Strafford and Archbishop Laud.

Prynne, Burton, Bastwick, Chambers, and others are released.

1641. A commission is issued by the Commons to deface and demolish in churches images, altars, and monuments.

The **Triennial Act** is passed to prevent any Parliament sitting for more than three years, or more than three years elapsing without the assembling of a Parliament.

March. Strafford's trial for treason begins before the Lords. Its conclusion is anticipated by the Commons passing a bill of attainder, which, on the discovery of the army plot to effect a rescue, is passed by the Lords and receives the consent of the king, *May* 10.

The king agrees that Parliament shall not be adjourned or dissolved without its own consent.

May 12. **Strafford is executed.**

The **Root and Branch** Bill is read in the Commons.

A grant of tonnage and poundage for two months is made.

Statutes are passed abolishing the Court of Star Chamber and the High Commission Court.

Statutes are also passed against ship-money, distraint of knighthood, and illegal custom duties, and the extent of the royal forests is fixed.

Aug. The king goes to Scotland attended by a committee of the Commons. Recess of Parliament.

[*Ireland. Oct.* The Irish Rebellion breaks out.]

Nov. The GRAND REMONSTRANCE, recounting the king's acts since his accession, passes the Commons by a majority of eleven, and is ordered to be printed.

1641. **Falkland,** Colepepper, and **Hyde** go over to the king's side.

1642. *Jan.* 3. The Attorney-General charges Lord Kimbolton (afterwards Manchester) and five members of the Commons (John Hampden, Pym, Holles, Haselrig, and Strode) with high treason in the House of Lords.

Jan. 4. **The king comes in person to the House of Commons and demands the five members, who have escaped to the city.**

Jan. 10. **Charles leaves London (not to return till 1649).**

The king refuses the request of the Commons to place the fortified places of the kingdom and the command of the militia in their hands (the Militia Bill).

Sir John Hotham refuses to admit the king into Hull.

Both sides begin to raise forces, the Parliament through the lord-lieutenants, the king by commissions of array.

Falkland, Hyde, and others withdraw from Parliament.

July. **Essex** is appointed captain-general of the Parliamentary forces.

The Commons make an order for levying tonnage and poundage.

The king establishes his headquarters at Shrewsbury.

Essex garrisons the line of towns from Northampton to Worcester.

Charles, having outmarched Essex, turns to meet him at **Edgehill.** *Oct.* 23. Indecisive battle.

Brentford fight. The armies face one another at Turnham Green. The king retreats to Oxford. Essex takes up his quarters round Thame.

1643. The Association of the Eastern Counties (Suffolk, Norfolk, Cambridge, Essex, Hertford, Huntingdon, and afterwards Lincolnshire) is formed.

War is carried on in four different districts—(1) by the main forces on the road from Oxford to London, (2) in Yorkshire, (3) in the west, and (4) in the eastern counties.

(1) *June.* Hampden is defeated and killed at **Chalgrove Field.**

(2) *June.* At **Atherton Moor,** near Bradford, the **Fairfaxes** are defeated by Newcastle: the elder takes refuge in Hull, the younger (Sir Thomas) passes over to Lincolnshire.

1643. (3) *July.* At **Roundway Down** Waller is defeated, and Bristol is sacked by **Prince Rupert.**
(4) *July.* **Cromwell** wins the battle of **Gainsborough.**
Newcastle refuses to march on London, so Charles besieges Gloucester.
Essex raises the siege of Gloucester. First battle of **Newbury** indecisive. **Falkland** is killed, *Sept.*
Parliament makes an agreement with the Scots for assistance, and signs the SOLEMN LEAGUE AND COVENANT. The **king** sends for reinforcements from Ireland.
Newcastle's forces are defeated at **Winceby** in Lincolnshire. The siege of Hull is raised.
Death of Pym.

1644. The Scottish army, 21,000 strong, crosses the Border.
The king summons a Parliament at Oxford.
In the north, Sir Thomas Fairfax defeats the Irish contingent at Nantwich, and Newcastle is besieged in York.
In the south, the king detaches Rupert to the north, beats Waller at **Cropredy Bridge,** *June* 29, and pursues Essex.
In the north, Rupert raises the siege of York, and with Newcastle is defeated at **Marston Moor,** *July* 2.
In the west, the king out-generals Essex, who is forced to abandon his army, which surrenders at Lostwithiel, *Aug.*
Essex, with Manchester and Cromwell, tries to cut off the king from Oxford. Second battle of **Newbury** indecisive, *Oct.*
The **Independents** bring into Parliament the **Self-denying Ordinance** to deprive all members of Parliament of their commands.

1645. **Archbishop Laud is beheaded.**
Fruitless negotiations with the king at Uxbridge.
April. The Self-denying Ordinance passes the Lords. Essex, Manchester, and Waller give up their commissions, but the services of Cromwell are retained by an Act of Parliament renewed from time to time.
The Parliamentary army is remodelled at Windsor, and put under the command of **Sir Thomas Fairfax.**

1645. Fairfax marches north, is joined by Cromwell with the Association horse, and totally defeats the king at the battle of **Naseby**, *June.* The king's baggage is taken, and his letters to the queen and the Irish rebels are published by the Parliament.

[*Scotland.* Montrose wins over the Covenanters the victories of Tippermuir (1644), Inverlochy, Aldern, Alford, and Kilsyth (1645), but is beaten at Philiphaugh, *Sept.* 13.]

Sept. 23. Charles' forces are defeated at Rowton Heath, near Chester.

1646. **Charles betakes himself to the Scottish army at Newark**, *May.*

At Newcastle Charles refuses to concede anything to Parliament on the question of the militia or the Church.

1647. The Parliament having agreed to pay £400,000 to the Scots for their expenses, the first payment is made *Jan.* 21.

Jan. 30. **The king is given up at Newcastle to the Parliamentary Commissioners.**

The **Westminster Assembly**, which had sat since 1643, had by this time established Presbyterianism, which was, however, only generally accepted in Middlesex and Lancashire.

The Parliament passes four ordinances to reduce the army, to deprive members of Parliament of their commands, to make all officers take the Covenant, and to pay only one-sixth of the arrears of pay to the soldiers.

The officers at Saffron Walden protest against the ordinances.

The Presbyterian Commissioners from the Parliament attempt to disband the army.

June. The king is seized at Holmby House by Cornet Joyce, and conducted to Newmarket, and the army demand the expulsion of eleven of the Presbyterian leaders.

The army march towards London and place the king at Hampton Court. They offer to restore Episcopacy with toleration for other sects, but the king refuses their offer and flies to the Isle of Wight, *Nov.*

1648. Royalist insurrections break out in Kent and in Wales. Fairfax puts down the Royalists at Maidstone and Colchester. Cromwell takes Pembroke Castle.

1648. The **Scottish army** under Hamilton enters England for the king, and **is defeated by Cromwell at Preston** (*Aug.*), **Wigan**, and **Warrington.**
The king at Newport agrees to establish Presbyterianism for three years.
Colonel Pride expels the Presbyterian majority from the House of Commons, *Dec.* 6.
The Independent minority of 53 members (the Rump) vote to bring the king to trial before a special or High Court of Justice. This is rejected by the Lords, and the Commons declare the consent of the Lords to be unnecessary.
1649. *Jan.* 20. **The High Court of Justice meets.**
Jan. 30. **The king is beheaded.**

THE COMMONWEALTH, 1649—1660 (11 Years).

The publication of *Eikôn Basiliké*, giving an account of Charles' life in prison, produces a reaction in his favour.
The Commons resolve that the House of Lords is "useless, dangerous, and ought to be abolished."
The Commons resolve that government by a king or single person is "unnecessary, burdensome, and dangerous, and ought to be abolished."
A Council of State is appointed. Hamilton, Holland, and Capel are executed.
An Act declaring and constituting the people of England to be a **Commonwealth** and free State passes, and is proclaimed.
Ormond is defeated by General Jones at Rathmines.
Cromwell lands in Ireland. He storms and sacks Drogheda and Wexford.
1650. [*Scotland.* Montrose is defeated at Corbiesdale, captured, and executed, *May.*]
Cromwell crosses the Tweed, advances to Edinburgh, but retreats to Dunbar. Battle of **Dunbar**, *Sept.* 3. Scots utterly routed.
1651. Cromwell crosses the Forth, and Charles, who had been crowned at Scone, marches into England. He is pursued by Cromwell, defeated at the battle of **Worcester**, *Sept.* 3; but escapes to France.

1651. The **Navigation Act**, aimed against the Dutch (forbidding the importation of goods in any but English vessels or those of the country where they are made), is passed.

Parliament fixes *Nov.* 3, 1654, as the day of its dissolution.

1652. The Dutch are defeated in a battle off Dover.

The Perpetuation Bill, to make all present members keep their seats in the new Parliament, with a right of veto on newly elected members, is brought in. The army remonstrate.

Blake is defeated by Tromp in the Dover roads.

[*Ireland.* Much land is given to soldiers of the Parliament by the Cromwellian settlement.]

1653. Cromwell hearing that the Perpetuation Bill is being passed, expels the members.

Cromwell and the officers appoint a new Council of State, which chooses an assembly of nominees (Barebone's Parliament) from names sent in by the Independent ministers.

They propose various radical reforms, but being unable to carry them out, resign their power into Cromwell's hands.

The **Instrument of Government**, by which **Cromwell** is made **Lord Protector** with a Council of twenty-one, is published, and Cromwell is inaugurated.

1654. A board of **triers** to examine the character of ministers appointed by patrons is set up, and commissioners are sent round to examine the characters of the parochial clergy.

Peace is concluded with Holland.

Vowell and Gerard's plot is discovered.

Sept. 3. **The first Protectorate Parliament** meets.

[Four hundred members for England (many rotten boroughs being disfranchised, and their members given to large but unrepresented towns, and the county representation being equalized according to population), thirty for Scotland, thirty for Ireland.]

The Republicans, headed by Vane, debate the question of government by a "single person."

Sept. 12. Cromwell excludes those (about a hundred members) who would not pledge themselves not to attempt to alter the form of government.

1655. *Jan.* Cromwell dissolves the Parliament.

March. Penruddock's rising at Salisbury.

Penn and Venables fail to capture San Domingo, but *take Jamaica* from the Spaniards.

1655. Cromwell divides England into eleven military districts, each under a major-general.

Treaty with France against Spain, providing that Prince Charles shall no longer live in France.

1656. *Sept.* **The second Protectorate Parliament** meets. Above ninety Republicans and Presbyterians are not allowed to take their seats.

Cromwell interferes on behalf of the Vaudois subjects of the Duke of Savoy.

1657. Parliament offers the title of king to Cromwell, with a new constitution explained in the instrument called **"The Humble Petition and Advice."**

[This practically restored the old constitution in an amended form, but the Triennial Act was to be in force, and the chief officers were to be nominated and removed with the consent of Parliament.]

Cromwell rejects the title of king, but accepts the Petition and Advice.

1658. The **reorganized Parliament,** including a House of Lords, meets, and is soon dissolved by Cromwell.

The English and French beat the Spaniards in the battle of the Dunes, and gain Dunkirk.

Sept. 3. **Cromwell dies, aged fifty-nine.**

Richard Cromwell is declared Protector by the Council.

1659. *Jan.* Parliament meets, but provokes the army, and Richard Cromwell, trusting to the promises of the army, dissolves it.

May. **The remains of the Long Parliament** ("the Rump") are restored by the army. Richard leaves Whitehall.

Booth's rising in Cheshire is put down by Lambert.

Lambert and Desborough (Cromwell's brother-in-law) are dismissed by the Rump from their posts.

Lambert marches to Westminster and turns out the Rump.

Monk marches from Scotland, and Lambert is sent against him.

1660. Fairfax meets Lambert's army on Marston Moor and persuades the men not to fight against Monk, with whom he marches to London; and Monk declares for a free Parliament.

The **Long Parliament** meets and dissolves itself, after calling a convention.

The Convention meets and invites Charles to return.

Charles enters London, *May* 29.

CHARLES II., 1660—1685 (25 YEARS).

Born 1630; Married, 1662, Katharine of Portugal.

1660. [Clarendon, leading minister.]
An Act of Indemnity and Oblivion is passed.
Military tenures and feudal dues are abolished, as well as the right of purveyance.
Oct. The trial of the regicides begins. Ten suffer death.
The army, except two regiments, is disbanded.

1661. **The Conference at the Savoy** between the bishops and the Presbyterian ministers fails.
May. The new Parliament meets and confirms the Acts of the Convention Parliament.
The **Corporation Act** passed, [ordering all holders of municipal offices to renounce the Covenant, and take the sacrament according to the English form.]
Charles marries Katharine of Portugal, receiving Bombay and Tangiers.
The **Act of Uniformity** passed. Many ministers resign their benefices.
Lambert and Sir Henry Vane having been tried for treason, Lambert is imprisoned and Vane executed.
Dunkirk is sold to the French.
[*Ireland.* The Act of Settlement, which restores some land to the Irish, is passed.]
[*Scotland.* Episcopacy is re-established.]

1663. *Convocation grants a subsidy for the last time.*

1664. *The Triennial Act of* 1641 *is repealed.*
The **Conventicle Act** passed, [forbidding religious assemblies other than those allowed by the Church of England.]

1665. Victory by the Duke of York over the Dutch off Lowestoft.
Sept. **The great plague of London is at its height.**
Parliament grants £1,250,000 *to be spent on the war only.*
The **Five-Mile Act** passed, [forbidding ministers who had not subscribed the Act of Uniformity, or taken the oath of non-resistance, to teach in schools, or to settle within five miles of any corporate town.]

1666. **Louis XIV. declares war against England,** and makes an alliance with the Dutch.
Victory over the Dutch.
Sept. 2-6. **The great fire of London.**

1667. The Dutch advance into the Thames and burn the ships at the mouth of the Medway. Peace with the Dutch.
Clarendon is dismissed, impeached, flies to the Continent, and is sentenced to be banished.
The **Cabal Ministry** (Clifford, Arlington, Buckingham, Ashley, and Lauderdale) **takes office.**

1668. The **Triple Alliance** is formed between Holland, Sweden, and England against France.

1670. The **secret Treaty of Dover,** by which Charles agrees to make war upon Holland and to declare himself a Catholic, is concluded between Charles and Louis.

1672. Notice is given that the principal of loans due this year is not to be paid, but only the interest (which amounts to a declaration of national bankruptcy).
The **Duke of York** is publicly received into the **Roman Catholic Church.**
The **Declaration of Indulgence** (repealing all Acts against Nonconformists and Catholics) is proclaimed.
War declared against Holland by England and France.
Battle of Southwold Bay against the Dutch indecisive.

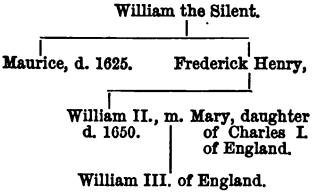
1673. Parliament meets, and forces Charles to withdraw the Declaration of Indulgence.
The **Test Act** passed. [All persons holding office under the Crown are to take the sacrament according to the rites of the Church of England, and make a declaration against transubstantiation.]
End of the Cabal Ministry. Clifford, Shaftesbury, and Buckingham leave office.
Sir Thomas Osborne (afterwards Earl of **Danby** and Duke of Leeds) becomes Lord Treasurer and leading minister.

1674. Parliament meets and attacks Buckingham, Arlington, and Lauderdale.
Peace is concluded with Holland.

1675. For 500,000 crowns a year from Louis Charles prorogues the Parliament for fifteen months.

1677. *On the meeting of Parliament,* **Shaftesbury,** *Buckingham, and two others contend that this prorogation dissolved Parliament, and are sent to the Tower for some time.*
Parliament demands the dismissal of the army.
Mary, eldest daughter of the Duke of York, marries **William of Orange.**

PEDIGREE OF WILLIAM OF ORANGE.



1678. Parliament votes money for a war with France. Louis pays money to the members of the Opposition who are opposing the Government.

During the negotiations between the Dutch and the French, Charles makes a **secret treaty with France** (the text written by Danby) for 6,000,000 livres to dissolve Parliament, to disband the army, and not to assist the Dutch if they continue the war.

Popish Plot. Depositions of Titus Oates against the Papists. Parliament is immediately called. Many trials of leading Roman Catholics.

Louis discloses the treaty between Charles and himself. The Commons **impeach Danby.**

1679. Parliament is dissolved after sitting since 1661.

Charles' **third Parliament** commits **Danby to the Tower.**

Leading ministers, **Sunderland, Temple, Essex,** and **Halifax.** Temple advises the formation of a council of thirty, which fails.

A bill to **exclude the Duke of York** from the throne is introduced into the Commons.

The king gives his consent to the **Habeas Corpus Act,** which secures that no one should be kept in prison without trial.

Parliament is prorogued and then dissolved.

The **fourth Parliament** of Charles is elected, but does not meet till *Oct.* 1680.

[*Scotland.* Murder of Archbishop Sharp. Defeat of the Covenanters at Bothwell Brigg.]

1680. Many petitions are sent to the king urging him to assemble Parliament. Counter-petitions are sent from those who "abhor" the Exclusion Bill. [From these came the names of "Petitioners" and "Abhorrers," afterwards changed into "Whigs" and "Tories."]

1680. The **Exclusion Bill** passes the **Commons**, but is thrown out by the **Lords**.
Stafford, chief of the Popish victims, is beheaded.

1681. The king declares that he will never consent to the Exclusion Bill. The Commons refuse to vote supplies. Parliament is dissolved.
Charles' **fifth Parliament** meets at Oxford. The Exclusion Bill is again brought in, and when the Commons refuse to accept Charles' offer that the Prince of Orange shall act as regent for James, it is dissolved, and does not meet again during the reign.
Louis agrees to pay 5,000,000 livres to Charles in the next three years.
The Government prosecutes **Shaftesbury** for treason, but the grand jury in London ignore the bill, and Shaftesbury leaves the country 1682, and dies 1683.

1682. The **Duke of Monmouth** makes a progress through England, assumes royal state, and touches for the king's evil.
The charters of London and other towns are examined by a decree of "quo warranto," and during the next two years are remodelled in the interests of the court.

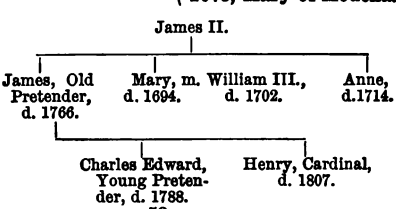
1683. The Ryehouse Plot is discovered. Rumbold, the leader, escapes to Holland. **William, Lord Russell,** and Algernon Sydney are tried and executed for a supposed share in the plot.

1684. Monmouth is pardoned for his late proceedings, but is banished to Holland.

1685. *Feb.* The king dies.

JAMES II., 1685—1689 (4 Years).

Born 1633 ; Married { **1661, Anne Hyde.** **1673, Mary of Modena.**



1685. James declares in a speech to the Council that he will maintain the government, both in Church and State, as by law established.

[Ministry—Rochester, Lord Treasurer; Halifax, President of the Council; Godolphin, Chamberlain; and Sunderland, Secretary of State.]

James continues to levy taxes which had been voted only for Charles' life. He receives £67,000 from France.

Titus Oates, Dangerfield, and Baxter severely punished.

Parliament votes the revenue of Charles II., with a new tax on sugar and tobacco.

[*Scotland.* Argyll's insurrection completely fails, and Argyll is executed.]

Insurrection of Monmouth. He is defeated at **Sedgemoor,** and executed. His adherents are terribly punished by Colonel Kirke, and by Judge Jeffreys in the Bloody Assize.

Sunderland is made President of the Council instead of Halifax, as well as Secretary of State.

[*France.* Revocation of the Edict of Nantes.]

1686. Sir Edward Hales and other Romanists receive commissions in the army and Church preferment.

A new Court of **Ecclesiastical Commission** is set up.

A camp of 13,000 troops is formed at Hounslow to overawe London.

Massey, a Romanist, is made Dean of Christ Church,

1687. Oxford.

Clarendon is recalled from Ireland, and succeeded by Tyrconnel. Rochester is removed from the Treasury.

The **Declaration of Indulgence** is published, which suspends the penal statutes against the Roman Catholics and Protestant Dissenters.

Both **Oxford and Cambridge** are attacked by the **Ecclesiastical Commission.**

James receives a Papal nuncio.

James having asked the lord-lieutenants to furnish a list of Papists and Nonconformists suitable for members

1688. of Parliament, many of them resign.

James orders the Declaration of Indulgence to be read in churches. **Archbishop Sancroft and six bishops** petition to be excused, and are tried for libel, but **acquitted,** *June* 30.

1688. *June* 10. A son, afterwards the Old Pretender, is born to James.

June 30. A letter is sent to **William of Orange** [asking him to bring an army and secure the liberties of the people, signed by Devonshire, Shrewsbury, Danby, Lumley, Compton, Bishop of London, Admiral Edward Russell, and Henry Sydney.]

Sept. **William of Orange** issues his **Declaration,** [giving a list of James' bad acts, and declaring that, as husband of Mary, he was coming with an army to secure a free and legal Parliament, by whose decision he would abide.]

James dissolves the Ecclesiastical Commission, restores the fellows of Magdalen College, Oxford, and removes Sunderland and Petre from the Council.

Nov. 5. **William lands at Torbay** and marches to Exeter.

Danby and Devonshire get up an insurrection in the north. William advances towards London. Churchill and other officers desert James. The Princess Anne joins the northern insurgents.

James sends away his wife and the Prince of Wales, and endeavours to escape to France, is recaptured, and brought back to London. He is escorted to Rochester, and **leaves the kingdom,** *Dec.* 23.

Dec. 19. William arrives in London and calls together the members of Charles II.'s Parliaments, who advise a convention.

1689. *Jan.* The **Convention** meets, settles the Crown on William and Mary, and draws up the DECLARATION OF RIGHT.

William and Mary having accepted the Declaration of Right, are declared king and queen.

WILLIAM AND MARY, 1689—1702 (13 YEARS).

William, born 1650; married 1677. Mary { **Born 1662.** **Died 1694.**

A ministry is formed [Danby, President of the Council; Halifax, Privy Seal; Nottingham and Shrewsbury, Secretaries; Godolphin, on the Treasury Board.] Twelve new judges are created.

The Convention is made into a Parliament. The king's revenue is fixed. A new oath of allegiance and supremacy is imposed on all placeholders. Seven bishops and about 300 clergy refuse to take it, and become the body of "Nonjurors."

1689. The annual **Mutiny Bill** passed for the first time.
War declared against France.
Toleration Act passed to allow freedom of worship to Protestant dissenters.
Parliament meets and passes the BILL OF RIGHTS *as a statute.*

Bill of Rights:—

1. The pretended power of suspending or dispensing with the laws as assumed of late is illegal.
2. The late Court of Ecclesiastical Commission and all other such courts are illegal.
3. Levying money by pretence of prerogative without grant of Parliament is illegal.
4. Keeping a standing army in time of peace, unless with consent of Parliament, is illegal.
5. Subjects have a right to petition the king.
6. The election of members of Parliament ought to be free.
7. Freedom of speech and debate in Parliament ought not to be questioned in any court or place out of Parliament.
8. Excessive fines must not be imposed, and jurors in cases for high treason must be freeholders.
9. For redress of all grievances and for the strengthening of the laws Parliament ought to be held frequently.
10. William and Mary are declared King and Queen of England, and all who are Papists or who shall marry a Papist are declared incapable of possessing the Crown.

[*Scotland.* The Convention accepts William and Mary and abolishes Episcopacy. Dundee raises the Highlands, wins the battle of **Killiecrankie**, but falls, and the attempt fails.]
[*Ireland.* The Irish attack the Protestants, who take refuge in Londonderry and Enniskillen. James holds a Parliament. Siege of Londonderry raised, *July.* Wolseley defeats the Irish army at Newtown Butler, *Aug.*]

1690. The Indemnity Bill is coupled with numerous exceptions by the Whigs, and causes so violent a struggle between the parties that William is on the point of returning to Holland.
Jan. Parliament is dissolved.
March. The new Parliament meets with a Tory majority.
Halifax leaves the Government, and **Danby**, now Lord Carmarthen, takes the lead.
An Act of Grace from the Crown grants an amnesty, excluding only the regicides and about thirty others.
Herbert, Lord Torrington, is defeated at **Beachy Head** by the French, who burn Teignmouth.
July. Battle of the **Boyne.** William is victorious.
James flies to Waterford, and leaves Ireland for France.

1691. Viscount **Preston** is convicted of plotting against the Government.
[*Ireland.* Ginkel wins the battle of Aughrim. Limerick capitulates.]

1692. Marlborough, suspected of treason, is dismissed from all his offices.
Louis and James collect a great fleet at Brest, and an army on the coast of Normandy, to invade England.
The French fleet is utterly defeated by Russell off La Hogue.
William is defeated at Steinkirk.
[*Scotland.* Massacre of Glencoe.]
[*Ireland.* Severe laws passed against the Catholics.]

1693. The **National Debt** is originated in a loan raised by Montagu.
The **elder Sunderland** advises William to form a united Whig ministry, which is completed by 1697.
William is defeated at **Landen.**

1694. The **Bank of England** is established.
An expedition against Brest having been defeated by the French, and the general, Talmash, being killed, Marlborough is again employed; and after the death of Mary is faithful to William.
The **Triennial Act** (*limiting the duration of Parliament to three years, and providing that three years shall not pass without a Parliament*) passed. William gives his consent, which he had refused once before.
Death of Queen Mary.

1695. Lord Carmarthen (now Duke of Leeds) is forced to retire, and Godolphin remains the only Tory in the ministry.
The censorship of the press expires, and has never since been revived.
Surrender of Namur to William.

1696. *An Act is passed regulating trials for treason* (which allows the prisoner to have a copy of the indictment five days before his trial and a list of the jury, and to have his witnesses examined on oath, and provides that two witnesses are necessary for conviction).
A plot, arranged by Sir George Barclay, to murder William, and a design to invade England managed by the Duke of Berwick, are discovered. An association is formed to avenge William's death in case of his murder, and to support the succession of Anne, and to continue the war.
A new coinage is issued under the management of Somers, Montagu, Locke, and Sir Isaac Newton.

1697. Execution of Sir John Fenwick by attainder for treason.
[On the retirement of Godolphin the ministry becomes wholly Whig (Montagu, Russell, Wharton, and Somers forming the Junto).]
The **Peace of Ryswick** (by which France gives up all conquests made since the Treaty of Nimwegen, 1678, acknowledging William as King of England, and Anne as his successor) is signed amidst great rejoicings. Parliament reduces the army to 10,000 men.

1699. The Dutch guards are sent home, and William's grants of property to his Dutch favourites are attacked.
[*Scotland.* The failure of the Darien scheme causes great irritation in Scotland against England.]

1700. **Death of the Duke of Gloucester.**
William recalls **Rochester** and **Godolphin** to the Cabinet.

1701. The Act of Settlement (or Succession Act) receives the royal assent. [By it the Electress Sophia is recognised as the successor of Anne, and among other provisions, *the judges are to receive fixed salaries, and cannot be removed except for conviction of some offence, or on the address of both Houses of Parliament.*]
The Tories impeach Bentinck (Lord Portland), Russell (now Lord Orford), Somers, and Montagu (now Lord Halifax).
At the trial of Somers the Commons do not appear, and the Lords declare him acquitted.
Death of James II. Louis XIV. acknowledges the Pretender.

1702. **William dismisses his Tory ministers.**
A bill is passed to uphold the Protestant succession, imposing an oath to that effect on all holding employment in Church and State.
March. William dies of injuries received from a fall from his horse.

ANNE, 1702—1714 (12 Years).

Born 1665; Married, 1683, Prince George of Denmark.

[**Marlborough, Nottingham** (Secretary of State), and **Godolphin** (Lord Treasurer) become the heads of the ministry.]
War is declared against France in favour of the Archduke Charles of Austria, whom England supported as King of Spain against Philip of France, grandson of Louis XIV.

1702. Marlborough takes command of the Allies and captures Liège.

1703. Bonn, on the Rhine, is captured by the Allies.

1704. Nottingham (a Tory) leaves the ministry, and **Harley** and **St. John** (moderate Tories) join it.

Aug. Marlborough and Prince Eugène defeat Tallard and Maximilian of Bavaria at **Blenheim**, on the Danube.

Gibraltar is captured by Admiral Rooke and Sir Cloudesley Shovel.

[*Scotland.* 1703. The Scottish Parliament résolves that Presbyterianism is the only true Church of Christ in the kingdom, and passes a **Bill of Security** reserving to the Scottish Parliament the right of refusing to acknowledge the successor to the throne named by England, and transferring the nomination by the great officers of State to Parliament.]

Somers passes resolutions declaring that after Christmas 1705 all Scotchmen are to be regarded as aliens. Importation of Scottish goods to England is prohibited. The border towns are ordered to be put in a state of defence.

1705. It is agreed that commissioners should again meet to treat for a union between England and Scotland.

Marlborough forces the French lines between Antwerp and Namur.

Peterborough and the Allies capture Barcelona.

1706. Galway and the Allies occupy Madrid, and Peterborough saves Barcelona.

Marlborough and the Allies defeat the French under Villeroi at **Ramillies**, and secure all Flanders except **Lille**, **Tournay**, **Mons**, and **Namur**.

Sunderland, son of James II.'s minister (a Whig), is made Secretary of State.

1707. **A Bill for the Union of England and Scotland passes the English Parliament.**

[*Union of England and Scotland.*—(1) The title of the United Kingdom is to be Great Britain. (2) £398,000 are to be paid by England to Scotland, to pay off the Scottish debt, to indemnify the shareholders in the Darien Company, etc. (3) The Scotch are not to pay any of the terminable taxes which had been granted by the English Parliament. (4) The Established Church of Scotland and the Scottish laws and judicial procedure are to be preserved. (5) Forty-five members for Scotland are to sit in the House of Commons, and sixteen peers, chosen at each general election, to represent the peers of Scotland, are to sit in the House of Lords. (6) No new Scottish peers are to be created.]

1708. The Allies in Spain are defeated by Berwick at Almanza.
Harley and St. John leave the ministry. **Robert Walpole** joins it as Secretary at War.
The French fleet sails to the Firth of Forth to support the Jacobites, but is put to flight by Byng.
Marlborough and Prince Eugène defeat the French under Vendôme at **Oudenarde**, and capture **Lille**.
Minorca is captured by General Stanhope.

1709. **Tournay** is captured by Marlborough.
Marlborough and Prince Eugène defeat Villars at **Malplaquet**, and capture **Mons**.

1710. Dr. Sacheverell, having preached two sermons attacking the ministry, is impeached by the Whigs, but escapes with a light sentence, and the trial creates a great Tory reaction.
A conference between the French and the Allies at Gertruydenberg comes to nothing.
Douay is captured by the Allies. Stanhope wins the battles of Almenara and Saragossa over the French and Spaniards.
The Whig ministry is dismissed, and is replaced by a Tory administration led by Harley and St. John. [Shrewsbury, Lord Chamberlain; Ormond, Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland.]

1711. Guiscard attempts to assassinate Harley in the Privy Council.
The Duchess of Marlborough, through the intrigues of Harley and Mrs. Masham, is deprived of all her offices, and **Marlborough** is accused of peculation and **dismissed**.
Robert Walpole is accused of peculation and sent to the Tower.
An Act is passed against **occasional conformity**, dispossessing many Dissenters of the offices which they held.
To get a majority in the Lords, twelve new peers are created.

1712. Ormond (a Jacobite) is made commander-in-chief.

1713. A long series of negotiations with France end in the **Treaty of Utrecht.** [Philip of France is to be King of Spain; but England retains Gibraltar, Minorca, and Newfoundland, while Louis acknowledges the Protestant succession.]
Oxford (formerly Harley) and St. John intrigue to secure the succession of the Pretender, and make Ormond warden of the Cinque Ports.

1714. The Electoral Prince of Hanover (afterwards George II.) is invited to England. Death of the Electress Sophia, *June.*

The Schism Act to prevent Dissenters from acting as schoolmasters unless licensed by the bishop is passed. Thirty-three peers protest.

A quarrel arises between **Bolingbroke** (formerly **St. John**) and **Oxford** (formerly **Harley**), who is dismissed from his office.

In a cabinet council Shrewsbury is raised to the office of Lord Treasurer, vacant by the dismissal of Oxford, and the Hanoverian succession is secured.

Aug. 1. Death of Anne.

GEORGE I., 1714—1727 (13 YEARS).

Born 1660; Married, 1682, Sophia of Brunswick.

Sophia, granddaughter of James I., d. 1714.

George I. m. Sophia Dorothea of Zell.
d. 1727.

George II. m. Caroline of Anspach.
d. 1760.

Sophia Dorothea m. Frederick William I. of Prussia.

Frederick II., the Great.

Till the arrival of the new king the government is carried on by the seven great officers of State and eighteen "Lords Justices." *Sept.* George arrives in England.

Townshend, Stanhope, and Walpole become the heads of a new administration.

1715. Bolingbroke and Ormond retire to France to avoid prosecution, but are attainted. Oxford is impeached and committed to the Tower.

In consequence of serious riots the Riot Act is passed.

The Earl of Mar in Scotland, Forster and Derwentwater in England, raise rebellions.

Forster is defeated and taken at Preston, and Mar fights the indecisive battle of Sheriff Muir against Argyll.

[*France.* Death of Louis XIV.]

PRIME MINISTERS.	
1716.	The Pretender comes over, but soon withdraws with Mar. Derwentwater and others are executed. Forster escapes from prison.
	The **Septennial Act**, *prolonging the duration of Parliament to seven years, but not longer, is passed.*
	Stanhope becomes chief minister, and Townshend becomes Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland.
1717.	**Townshend, Walpole, and Pulteney** are obliged to resign.
	Oxford is tried and acquitted.
1718.	Admiral Byng defeats the Spanish fleet off Cape Passaro in Sicily.
	The Occasional Conformity and Schism Acts are repealed.
	England, France, Austria, and Holland form the Quadruple Alliance.
1719.	The Spaniards invade Scotland, and are joined by some Highlanders, but are defeated in Glenshiel.
	The Peerage Bill, restricting the number of peers, passes the Lords, but is rejected by the Commons.
	A statute is passed to enable the English Parliament to legislate for Ireland.
1720.	The South Sea Company (founded 1711) purchase from the Government part of the National Debt. The shares of the Company rise to £1000 each, and then fall rapidly to £135. Great ruin ensues.
1721.	Walpole, who with Townshend had just rejoined the Government, restores public credit.
	The directors are prosecuted, and Stanhope dies (1722). Sunderland has to resign, and dies 1722. Aislabie, Chancellor of the Exchequer, is expelled the House.
Walpole. *March* 1721.	**Walpole becomes First Lord of the Treasury and Prime Minister.** (Townshend, Carteret, Pulteney, ministers.)
1722.	Atterbury, Bishop of Rochester, is sent to the Tower for conspiracy, and banished.
1723.	Bolingbroke is allowed to return.

PRIME MINISTERS.
Walpole.

1724. Carteret is sent to Ireland as Lord-Lieutenant. (Henry Pelham becomes Secretary at War; Newcastle, Secretary of State.)

1725. Pulteney joins the Opposition.

1727. *June.* Death of George I.

GEORGE II., 1727—1760
(33 YEARS).

Born 1683; Married, 1705, Caroline of Anspach.

Sir Spencer Compton is proposed as Prime Minister, but Walpole keeps his place, and increases the Civil List.

1728. *The publication of Parliamentary debates is declared to be a breach of privilege.*

1729. **Peace with Spain is made at Seville.**

1730. Lord Townshend has to withdraw, and Walpole is left supreme.

About this time John and Charles Wesley form their society at Oxford, which is joined later by Whitfield.

1732. [*Colonial.* Georgia, the last English state founded in America, is founded.]

1733. Walpole brings in his excise scheme, levying an excise duty on wine and tobacco, but meets with violent opposition, so withdraws the measure.

1736. Porteous riots in Edinburgh. Captain Porteous is hanged by the mob.

1737. Bolingbroke having retired to France (1734), the Prince of Wales becomes the centre of the opposition to Walpole.

Death of Queen Caroline.

1739. Wesley develops his society, which becomes known as that of the Methodists, in London.

Walpole yields against his judgment to the wish of the king and nation, and makes war with the Spaniards. Capture of Porto Bello.

1740. **Steady increase in the opposition to Walpole led by Pulteney, Carteret, and Sandys.**

Prime Ministers.	
Walpole.	Sandys and Carteret's motions for the dismissal of Walpole are thrown out by both Houses of Parliament.
1741.	
1742.	**Walpole is defeated** on the question of the Chippenham election, and **resigns all his offices.**
Lord Wilmington.	**Wilmington** (formerly Sir Spencer Compton) becomes nominal Prime Minister. (Some members of the Opposition come into office, but there is no great change of policy. Pulteney goes to the Upper House as Lord Bath. Carteret is virtually head of the Government. Walpole becomes Earl of Orford.)
1743.	The English, Hessians, and Hanoverians, fighting for Maria Theresa, defeat the French at **Dettingen** on the Maine.
Henry Pelham.	**Henry Pelham** becomes Prime Minister on the death of Wilmington. Carteret loses power.
1744.	A French fleet which was to take Charles Edward Stuart to England is ruined by a storm.
	Anson returns from his voyage round the world.
	Carteret (who has now succeeded as Earl Granville) leaves the ministry. The "Broad Bottom" administration is formed by a coalition under the Pelhams.
1745.	The English and their allies are defeated by the French at **Fontenoy.**
	Louisburg and the Isle of Cape Breton at the mouth of the St. Lawrence are taken from the French.
	Landing of Charles Edward Stuart in the Highlands. He outwits Cope and is proclaimed at Edinburgh. Defeats Cope at Prestonpans, *Sept.* Reaches Derby, *Dec.;* and retreats, reaching Glasgow, *Dec.* 25.
1746.	General Hawley defeated at Falkirk, *Jan.*
	The ministry resign because the king will not admit **Pitt.**
	The ministers return with Pitt as Vice-Treasurer of Ireland, a few months later Paymaster of the Forces. Henry Fox becomes Secretary at War.

PRIME MINISTERS.
Henry Pelham.

1746. Charles Edward Stuart is finally defeated at **Culloden**, *April.* The Highlanders are disarmed, forbidden to wear their national dress, and the hereditary jurisdiction of the Highland chiefs is abolished.
Execution of Lords Kilmarnock and Balmerino, and of Lords Lovat and Derwentwater, 1747; and of Dr. Cameron, 1753.

1747. The Duke of Cumberland is defeated at Laufeld, and **Bergen-op-Zoom** is surrendered by the Allies.

1748. **Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle.** All conquests made during the war are restored on both sides. Maria Theresa is recognised by France.

1750. Interest on the National Debt reduced to three per cent.

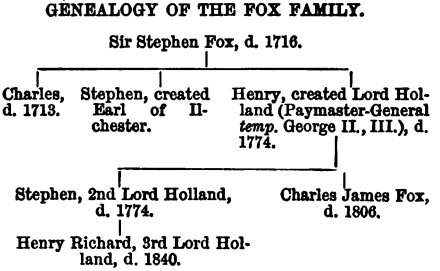
1751. Death of Frederick, Prince of Wales.
Death of Henry St. John, Lord Bolingbroke.
[*India.* Capture and defence of Arcot by Robert Clive.]

1752. The year begins on *Jan.* 1, and eleven nominal days are omitted between *Sept.* 2 and *Sept.* 14.

1754. **Death of Henry Pelham, who is succeeded as Prime Minister by the Duke of Newcastle.**
Duke of Newcastle.

1755. **Henry Fox** is made Secretary of State.

GENEALOGY OF THE FOX FAMILY.



PRIME MINISTERS.

Duke of Newcastle. 1756.

[*France.* Opening of the Seven Years' War between France and Frederick of Prussia.]
War declared between England and France.
Byng (son of the Byng mentioned 1718) fails to relieve Minorca.

Resignation of the Duke of Newcastle.

Duke of Devonshire.

The Duke of Devonshire becomes nominal Prime Minister, Pitt Secretary of State with real power.
[*India.* Calcutta is captured by Surajah Dowlah. Tragedy of the Black Hole of Calcutta.
1757. Calcutta retaken. The battle of Plassy (*June* 23) secures Bengal for England.]

1757.

Byng is tried by court-martial and executed (*March*).

Pitt is dismissed by the king, *April* 9.

Duke of Newcastle.

Newcastle tries to form a ministry without **Pitt**, but fails, and has to receive Pitt, *June* 28.
The country is for eleven weeks without a government.
Cumberland is defeated at Hastenbeck, and **capitulates at Klosterseven.**

1758.

A subsidy of £670,000 begins to be paid yearly to Prussia.
Naval victories off Carthagena and Basque Roads.
Louisburg and Cape Breton taken.
[*America.* Fort Duquesne, afterwards Pittsburg, on the Ohio is taken from the French.]

1759.

Capture of Guadaloupe and bombardment of Le Havre.
Victory of **Minden**; Ferdinand of Brunswick, in command of the Allies, defeats the French under Marshal de Broglie.
The **capture of Quebec** under General Wolfe ensures the conquest of Canada.
Naval victories at Lagos and off Quiberon Bay.

1760.

Oct. Death of George II.
[*India.* The victory of Wandewash, gained by Coote, secures Madras, and completes the downfall of the French power in India.]

PRIME MINISTERS.
Duke of Newcastle.
1760.

GEORGE III., 1760—1820
(60 YEARS).

Born 1738; Married, 1761, Charlotte-Sophia of Mecklenburg-Strelitz.

George II.

- Frederick, Prince of Wales, d. 1751.
  - George III. m. Charlotte-Sophia of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, d. 1820.
  - Edward, Duke of York, d. 1767.
  - William Henry, Duke of Gloucester, d. 1805.
- Augusta of Saxe-Coburg.
- William, Duke of Cumberland, d. 1765.

1761. **Lord Bute** is made Secretary of State.
Pitt resigns because the rest of the ministry refuse to go to war with Spain.

1762. War is declared by England against Spain.
Newcastle resigns because he is not consulted in matters of policy and patronage.

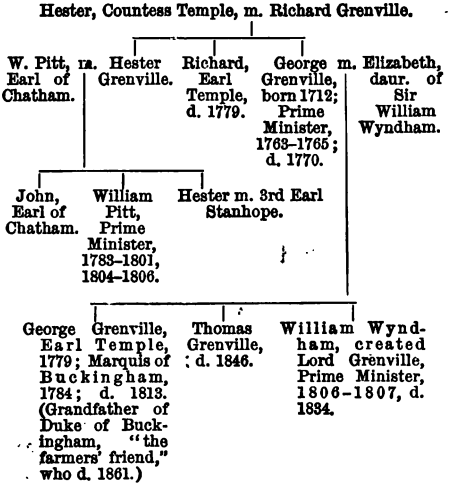
Lord Bute. **Lord Bute** becomes Prime Minister. (Bedford, Privy Seal; George Grenville, Secretary of State.)
Capture of Havannah, capital of Cuba, and of Manilla, capital of the Philippine Islands.
Several peers disapproving of the peace are deprived of their lord-lieutenancies.
Henry Fox (afterwards Lord Holland, father of Charles James Fox) secures a majority for the peace in the Commons (319 to 65), though opposed by Pitt.

1763. The **Peace of Paris** between England, France, Spain, and Portugal is signed. England keeps her conquests in America, including Canada, and gains considerable advantages in the West Indies. In India, Pondicherry is restored to France unfortified.
Lord Bute, frightened by his unpopularity, resigns (*April*), and is succeeded by **George Grenville**, with Lords Egremont and Halifax (the Triumvirate).

George Grenville.

PRIME MINISTERS. George Grenville.

GENEALOGY OF THE GRENVILLES AND PITTS.



1763. Proceedings are begun, under a general warrant (*i.e.* a warrant in which no name is inserted), against **Wilkes** for No. 45 of the *North Briton*.

He is arrested, but released under Habeas Corpus Act, on the ground of his privilege, by Chief-Justice Pratt. *He is denied his privilege by Parliament.*

Wilkes and the printers obtain damages against the king's messengers for illegal imprisonment.

Attempt of the king to get Pitt to join Grenville. Coalition between Bedford and Grenville, known as the **Bedford ministry.** (There were four chief Whig parties—Bedford's party, Rockingham's party, Pitt's party, and the Grenvilles.)

1764. Wilkes is expelled from the House of Commons. Great riots in his favour.

Prime Ministers.	
George Grenville. 1764.	Grenville passes an Act imposing customs duties on the American colonies, and gives notice of the Stamp Act.
	[*India.* Munro's victory over the Nabob of Oudh at Buxar makes England the leading power in India.]
1765.	The **Stamp Act** (a charge of so much on legal documents) for America is passed, notwithstanding the protests of six colonies.
	The king shows the first symptoms of madness.
	In the proposed Regency Bill his mother's name is excluded; this irritates the king with Grenville. He applies through the Duke of Cumberland to Pitt, who refuses, and then to **Rockingham**, who forms a ministry. (Duke of Grafton, Secretary of State.)
Lord Rockingham. 1766.	A Declaratory Act, stating that England has authority over the colonies both in legislation and taxation, is passed.
	Repeal of the American Stamp Act.
	The House of Commons by resolution condemns all general warrants as illegal.
	Fall of the Rockingham ministry. Pitt forms a strong government under the Duke of Grafton as nominal chief, and himself becomes Earl of Chatham.
Duke of Grafton.	Chatham soon falls ill, and Grafton becomes real Premier.
1767.	Charles Townshend, Chancellor of the Exchequer, passes an **Act for taxing American imports** by various small customs duties.
	Death of Townshend. **Lord North** succeeds him.
1768.	Wilkes is elected for Middlesex. He is imprisoned for his former libels.
	Chatham gets better, but leaves the government on grounds of general ill-health.
1769.	*Jan.* The first letter signed "Junius" appears in the *Public Advertiser.*
	Wilkes is re-elected for Middlesex (*Feb.* 16), declared incapable of sitting, again elected (*March* 16), the election declared void,

PRIME MINISTERS.	
	and elected for the fourth time (*April* 13) by 1143 to 296 for Colonel Luttrell.
Duke of Grafton.	
1769.	*April* 16. Luttrell is seated in the House of Commons by 197 votes to 143.
1770.	**Resignation of the Duke of Grafton.**
Lord North.	The king makes **Lord North** Prime Minister.
	March. All the American import duties are removed except the tax on tea.
1771.	*The attempt of the Commons to prevent the publishing of their debates is foiled by Alderman Wilkes and the Lord Mayor. Since this time the publication of debates, though still asserted to be a breach of privilege, has gone on with only occasional interruptions.*
1772.	The **Royal Marriage Act is passed,** forbidding the descendants of George II. to marry without the consent of the reigning sovereign.
1773.	Lord North's Act for the regulation of India is passed. Warren Hastings becomes Governor-General.
	[*America.* The people of Boston board the East India Company's tea-ships and throw the tea overboard.]
1774.	The petition of Massachusetts for the removal of its governor is rejected, and Franklin is insulted by Wedderburn at a meeting of the Privy Council.
	Charles James Fox is removed from office through the king's influence.
	The Boston Port Bill is passed, closing the port of Boston. The constitution of Massachusetts is annulled.
	Wilkes is elected for Middlesex, and allowed to take his seat. He is also elected Lord Mayor.
1775.	The conciliatory proposals with reference to America of Lord Chatham and of Burke are rejected in the two Houses.
	April. Battle of **Lexington** indecisive.
	Ticonderoga and Crown Point, which command the valley of the Hudson, are taken by the colonists.

PRIME MINISTERS.	
Lord North.	
1775.	The English win the battle of **Bunker's Hill**, and defeat an American invasion of Canada.
	[*America.* **George Washington,** of Virginia, is appointed commander-in-chief by the Americans.]
1776.	**The English under Sir William Howe are forced to evacuate Boston.**
	July 4. **Declaration of Independence by the United States.**
	Under General Howe the English drive the Americans from Long Island and take *New York.* The English take Rhode Island.
1777.	Lord Chatham's motion against the use of arms to subdue the colonists is rejected.
	The English win the battle of **Brandywine** and take **Philadelphia.**
	General Burgoyne marches down the Hudson from Canada to join Clinton from New York, but is forced to surrender at **Saratoga.**
1778.	The Duke of Richmond's motion to recognise the independence of the United States is opposed by Chatham in his last speech.
	Burke brings in his measure for the relief of Irish trade.
	May 11. **Death of Chatham.**
	Sir George Savile passes his measure for the relief of Roman Catholics.
	The English evacuate **Philadelphia.**
1779.	Spain declares war against England.
	The French and Spanish besiege Gibraltar.
	[*Ireland.* Irish volunteers are formed, and help the Irish Parliament.]
1780.	By an Act of the English Parliament many of the restrictions on Irish trade are annulled.
	Great Yorkshire petition for economical reform presented (the beginning of the modern system of petitioning).
	Rodney defeats the Spanish fleet off Cape St. Vincent and supplies Gibraltar, which, however, is again besieged.
	Dunning carries his motion, "that the power of the Crown has increased,

PRIME MINISTERS.	
	is increasing, and ought to be diminished" by 233 to 215.
Lord North. 1780.	*June.* **Lord George Gordon** (President of the Protestant Association, formed in consequence of the concessions of 1778) **leads riots against concessions to the Catholics.**
	The English under Lord Cornwallis defeat the colonists at Camden.
	Major André, who had been captured while negotiating the defection of Benedict Arnold, is hanged as a spy.
	War is declared against Holland.
1781.	Rodney captures St. Eustatia in the West Indies, which is soon retaken by the French.
	The **English** under Lord Cornwallis win the battle of Guildford, but **are forced to surrender at Yorktown.**
	[*India.* Hyder Ali is defeated by Sir Eyre Coote at Porto Novo.]
1782.	Minorca is taken by the Spaniards.
	Feb. Conway's motion for peace is lost by one.
	March. After other motions of want of confidence, which are nearly carried, **Lord North resigns.**
Lord Rockingham.	**Lord Rockingham's ministry comes into power.** (Lord Shelburne and Fox, Secretaries of State.)
	Rodney wins his great victory over Count de Grasse in the West Indies.
	The Civil List is regulated and secret pensions abolished. £72,000 is saved by abolishing useless offices.
	Government contractors are excluded from the House of Commons, and revenue officers are debarred from voting at elections.
	All the former proceedings in connection with Wilkes' election for Middlesex are expunged from the journals of the House of Commons.
	Pitt's motion for reform is rejected by 161 *to* 141.

PRIME MINISTERS.	
Lord Rockingham. 1782.	Grattan's Declaration of Right demanding legislative independence for Ireland is accepted by the Irish Parliament. Concessions are made in the English Parliament by which this **legislative independence is granted to Ireland.**
Lord Shelburne.	**Death of the Marquis of Rockingham. Lord Shelburne** becomes Prime Minister. (William Pitt, Chancellor of the Exchequer.)
	Resignation of Fox and Burke.
	The siege of Gibraltar, which had been defended by Elliot, is finally raised.
	England acknowledges the independence of the United States.
1783.	**Peace between France and England and between the United States and England is signed at Versailles,** *Jan.*
	A coalition is formed between Lord North and Fox, who carry amendments on the address to the Crown, and **Shelburne** resigns, *Feb.* 24.
Duke of Portland.	*April* 2. After thirty-seven days' interval **the Coalition Ministry comes into power, with the Duke of Portland as nominal Prime Minister.** (Lord North and Fox, Home and Foreign Secretaries.)
	Fox's India Bill is introduced into the House of Commons and passed.
	George III. authorizes Earl Temple to say that "whoever voted (in the Lords) for the India Bill was not only not his friend, but would be considered by him as an enemy." The Lords reject the bill.
	The Coalition Ministry is dismissed, *Dec.* 18.
William Pitt.	**William Pitt becomes Prime Minister,** forming a government from members of both parties, *Dec.* 23.
1784.	Struggle of Pitt and the king against the Opposition, led by Fox and North, from *Jan.* to *March.*
	The Lords and the city of London support the ministry.
	March 8. A motion by Fox against the ministry carried by one only.

PRIME MINISTERS.	
William Pitt.	*March* 10. The Mutiny Bill is passed.
	March 25. Parliament is dissolved.
1784.	Large majority for the ministers. 160 friends of the Coalition lose their seats.
	Pitt, by the Commutation Act, reduces the duty on tea and spirits to prevent smuggling.
	The India Bill is passed. (The Board of Control is made. It lasts to 1858.)
1785.	Pitt proposes liberal measures in order to give Ireland commercial freedom, but has to abandon them.
	Pitt's motion for reform, in which he proposes to disfranchise thirty-six rotten boroughs and to give the members to the counties and to London, is thrown out by 248 *to* 174.
1786.	Pitt passes his Sinking Fund. (The fallacy of this was exposed in 1813.)
	Burke moves the impeachment of Warren Hastings.
	A commercial treaty is made with France abolishing many protective duties.
1787.	The Association for the Abolition of the Slave Trade is formed.
1788.	The trial of Warren Hastings in Westminster Hall begins. He is acquitted in 1795.
	A bill is passed for the better regulation of slave-ships.
	Nov. The king's illness is made public.
	Pitt supports the right of Parliament to settle the Regency.
	Fox declares that the "heir-apparent has an inherent right to assume the reins of government."
1789.	Pitt moves that the Prince of Wales should be invested with the royal authority subject to certain conditions.
	Feb. 19. The king recovers, and there are great rejoicings.
	Wilberforce, Burke, and Fox support resolutions condemnatory of the slave trade.
	William Wyndham **Grenville** (see p. 74) becomes Secretary of State.

PRIME MINISTERS.
William Pitt.

1789. [*France. May* 5. The Estates General meet at Versailles, and the Revolution begins. *July* 14. The Bastille is stormed.]

1790. Fox's declaration of his sympathy with the French Revolution produces a coolness between him and Burke (and in 1791 an open quarrel).

Fox's motion, in favour of Dissenters, for the repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts is lost by 294 to 105, and the subject is not resumed for nearly forty years.

Quarrel with Spain about Nootka (now called St. George's) Sound.

Burke publishes his Reflections on the French Revolution.

1791. Grenville becomes Foreign and **Dundas** Home Secretary.

The rioters of Birmingham destroy Dr. Priestley's house.

[*Ireland.* Formation of the United Irishmen.]

[*France. June.* Flight of the king to Varennes.]

1792. Pitt, in announcing the Budget, declares that he hopes for a durable peace.

A Bill for the Abolition of the Slave Trade passes the Commons, but is postponed by the Lords.

Fox passes his Libel Bill, which places the liberty of the press under the protection of juries by allowing them to decide what constitutes a libel as well as the fact of publication.

Trial of Thomas Paine. He is defended by Erskine.

[*France. Aug.* Storming of the Tuileries. *Sept.* The September massacres in Paris. *Sept.* Cannonade of Valmy. Declaration of the Republic.]

1793. The Alien Act is passed for the supervision of aliens.

[*France. Jan.* 21. Execution of Louis XVI.]

Feb. 11. War is declared by England against France.

England, Spain, and Holland join Austria and Prussia in the First Coalition.

PRIME MINISTERS. William Pitt.

1793. Fox's resolution condemning the war is lost by 270 to 44.

The Traitorous Correspondence Act is passed.

Troops are sent to Holland and to the south of France.

Grey's motion for parliamentary reform is opposed by Burke and Pitt, and thrown out by a large majority (232 *to* 41) *this year, and again in* 1797.

Trials for treason of Muir, Palmer, and others, who are condemned to transportation.

Toulon is abandoned.

[*France.* The Reign of Terror in this and the next year.]

1794. The suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act is carried by 201 to 39 (the first time in England since 1745). It is in operation for eight years altogether.

June 1. **Lord Howe gains a great victory over the French fleet.**

The Duke of Portland and some of the old Whigs join the ministry. A third Secretaryship of State (for War) established. Henry Dundas becomes Secretary *for* War. Windham is Secretary *at* War.

The Duke of York is defeated at **Bois-le-Duc.**

[*France.* Fall of Danton (*April*) and of Robespierre (*July*).]

1795. Marriage of the Prince of Wales to Caroline of Brunswick.

George III.

George IV. m. Caroline of Brunswick, d. 1830.	Frederick, Duke of York, d. 1827.	Edward, Duke of Kent, d. 1820.	Ernest Augustus, Duke of Cumberland and King of Hanover, d. 1851.	Adolphus Frederick, Duke of Cambridge, d. 1850.
	William IV. d. 1837.			
Princess Charlotte, d. 1817.		Victoria.	George, King of Hanover, 1851–1866.	George, Duke of Cambridge.

Prime Ministers.	
William Pitt.	War having been declared against the Dutch, **the Cape of Good Hope is captured.**
1795.	Fruitless expedition to Quiberon Bay.
	Spain declares war against England.
	The Treasonable Practices Bill and Seditious Meetings Bill are carried.
1796.	The French expedition to Ireland is dispersed by a storm.
	[*France.* Buonaparte's first campaign in Italy.]
1797.	Sir John Jervis and Nelson defeat the French and Spaniards off **Cape St. Vincent,** *Feb.* 14.
	The Bank of England stops cash payments.
	The **Mutiny at Spithead** is suppressed without difficulty.
	May. **Mutiny at the Nore.** It is suppressed in *June.*
	Admiral Duncan defeats the Dutch fleet off **Camperdown,** *Oct.*
1798.	Fox's name is struck out of the list of Privy Councillors.
	Aug. 1. Nelson wins the battle of the **Nile.**
	[*Ireland.* Irish Rebellion. Arrest of O'Connor, Lord Edward Fitzgerald, and others. General Lake defeats the rebels at Vinegar Hill, *June* 2.]
1799.	Sir Sidney Smith helps the Turks to hold **Acre** against Napoleon.
	Pitt forms the **Second Coalition.** (England, Austria, and Russia chief members.)
	The Duke of York takes command of the English **expedition to Holland,** and is defeated at **Bergen.**
	[*India.* Capture of Seringapatam. Death of Tippoo.]
1800.	Lord Grenville rejects Buonaparte's proposals of peace.
	[*Ireland.* The Act for the Union of Great Britain and Ireland passes the Irish Parliament with the help of bribery.]
	THE ACT FOR THE UNION OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND IS PASSED in **England.** (Four bishops sitting in annual rotation, and 28

Prime Ministers.	
William Pitt.	representative temporal peers elected for life, and 100 commoners are to represent Ireland in the Imperial Parliament.)
1800.	**Malta** is captured from the French.
	The Armed Neutrality between Russia, Sweden, Denmark, and Prussia is revived.
	[*France.* Napoleon's second campaign in Italy. Battle of Marengo, *June.* *Germany.* Battle of Hohenlinden, *Dec.*]
1801.	Pitt proposes to pass a measure for the **relief of the Catholics.** The king opposes it, and **Pitt with his friends resigns.**
Addington.	*March.* **Addington forms a ministry.** (Lord Hawkesbury, afterwards Liverpool, Foreign Secretary.)
	March. Abercrombie defeats the French at **Alexandria.**
	April. Nelson destroys the Danish fleet off **Copenhagen,** and the Armed Neutrality is broken up.
	The departments of War and Colonies are united under one Secretary till 1854.
1802.	*March.* **Treaty of Amiens signed.**
	Perceval becomes Attorney-General.
	Napoleon demands restraints upon the English press. His demands are refused.
1803.	*May.* **Declaration of war.** Large bodies of volunteers are formed.
	[*Ireland.* Emmett and others are arrested and executed for insurrection.]
	[*India.* Victories of Assaye by Sir A. Wellesley and Laswaree by General Lake.]
1804.	**Pitt, Fox, and Grenville** unite to oppose Addington's ministry.
William Pitt.	**Pitt forms a new administration.** (Duke of Portland, Lord President; Lord Hawkesbury, Home Secretary; Henry Dundas (Lord Melville), Admiralty.)
	The king refuses to have **Fox,** without whom Grenville declines office. Pitt agrees not to bring up the Catholic question.
	Wilberforce's Bill for Abolition of the Slave Trade is thrown out by the Lords.
	Spain declares war against England. Napoleon prepares to invade England.
	[*France.* Buonaparte is proclaimed Emperor.]

PRIME MINISTERS.	
William Pitt.	
1805.	Addington joins the ministry (as **Lord Sidmouth**).
	Nelson sails to the West Indies in pursuit of the French fleet.
	The Third Coalition is formed against France. (England, Russia, Austria, chief members.)
	July 22. Sir Robert Calder fights the French and Spanish fleets off Ferrol.
	Aug. Nelson returns to Portsmouth.
	Oct. 21. The French and Spanish fleets are defeated off **Cape Trafalgar**, but **Nelson is killed.**
	[*France. Dec.* 2. Battle of Austerlitz. Defeat of Austrians and Russians.]
1806.	Death of William Pitt, *Jan.* 23.
Lord Grenville.	**Grenville and Fox unite to form the ministry of "All the Talents."**
	Fox opens negotiations with Napoleon.
	General Stuart lands in Calabria and defeats the French at **Maida.**
	Death of Fox, *Sept.* 13.
	[*France. Oct.* 14. Battle of **Jena.** Defeat of Prussians.]
	Napoleon issues his **Berlin Decrees,** aiming at the destruction of English commerce.
1807.	The Orders in Council prohibiting trade with French ports are issued in reply to the Berlin Decrees.
	The Act for the Abolition of the Slave Trade is passed.
	The attempt to pass a bill relieving Catholic officers from disabilities affronts the king and causes the **fall of the ministry,** who refuse to pledge themselves not to revive the Catholic question.
Duke of Portland.	**The Duke of Portland becomes Prime Minister.** (Perceval, Chancellor of the Exchequer; Canning, Foreign Secretary; Lord Castlereagh, War [and Colonial Secretary; Huskisson, Secretary to the Treasury.)
	A motion is introduced that "ministers ought not to bind themselves by any pledge as to what advice they shall give the king," and lost.

PRIME MINISTERS.	
Duke of Portland.	Parliament is dissolved. A Tory and Anti-Catholic majority returned.
1807.	The "Orders in Council" produce irritation in the United States, and the countries drift into war. (See 1812.)
	General Whitelocke is defeated at **Buenos Ayres.**
	An expedition against **Copenhagen** bombards the city. Heligoland is taken.
	[*France.* Battles of Eylau (*Feb.*) and Friedland (*June*). Treaty of Tilsit.]
1808.	**The Spaniards rise against the French. Sir Arthur Wellesley** is sent to Portugal, and the **war in the Peninsula begins.**
	Aug. Sir A. Wellesley defeats the French at Roriça and **Vimiero.**
	Portugal is evacuated by the French in accordance with the **Convention of Cintra.** Great dissatisfaction in England at the terms granted, which Napoleon, however, blames Junot for accepting.
	Sir John Moore advances into Spain towards **Burgos** to relieve the Spaniards, who have been completely defeated by the French.
1809.	He retreats to **Corunna,** defeats the French, but is killed, *Jan.* 16.
	Sir A. Wellesley defeats Soult at **Oporto** and Victor at **Talavera,** but is obliged to retreat.
	The **Walcheren** expedition under Lord Chatham completely fails.
	Canning and **Castlereagh's** mutual recriminations lead to their resignation, and bring about a duel.
	Resignation of the Duke of Portland, who dies a few weeks after. Perceval becomes Prime Minister. (Lord Liverpool, War and Colonial Secretary; Lord Palmerston, Secretary at War; Peel, Under Colonial Secretary.)
Perceval.	
	[*France.* Battle of Aspern, *May.* Battle of Wagram, *July.*]
1810.	Lord Wellington defeats Masséna at **Busaco** (*Sept.*), and retires behind the lines of

PRIME MINISTERS.	
Perceval.	**Torres Vedras**, which Masséna cannot penetrate, and is forced to retreat (*Nov.*).
1810.	**The king's malady returns, and becomes permanent.**
1811.	**The Regency Bill**, modelled on that of 1788, is passed, and **the Prince of Wales becomes Regent.**
	Sir Thomas Graham defeats Victor at **Barossa**, and Masséna retires towards **Ciudad Rodrigo.**
	May. Wellington defeats Masséna at **Fuentes d'Onoro** and takes Almeida.
	May. Beresford defeats Soult at **Albuera**, but fails to take **Badajos.**
1812.	**Ministerial crisis. Lords Grenville and Grey** (formerly Howick) refuse to join Perceval. **Lord Wellesley resigns and Castlereagh becomes Foreign Secretary.**
	Wellington storms **Badajos.**
	Bellingham assassinates Perceval in the House of Commons. After negotiations with Lord Wellesley and with Canning, and also with Grey and Grenville, had
Lord Liverpool.	failed, **Lord Liverpool becomes Prime Minister.** (Castlereagh, Foreign Secretary; Sidmouth, Home Secretary.)
	Canning carries his motion in favour of the Catholics by 129.
	The United States declare war against England. The "Orders in Council" are revoked too late to prevent war.
	July. Wellington defeats Marmont in the battle of **Salamanca**, and advances to **Madrid.** He fails to take Burgos, and is forced to retreat.
	[*France.* Napoleon invades Russia. *Sept.* 7. Battle of the Borodino. Burning of Moscow. Disastrous retreat.]
1813.	*June.* Wellington defeats Joseph at **Vittoria**, beats Soult at the battle of the **Pyrenees** (*July*), and storms **St. Sebastian** (*Sept.*). **Pampeluna** surrenders.

PRIME MINISTERS.	
Lord Liverpool.	[*France.* Battles of Lützen (*May*), Bautzen (*May*), and Dresden (*Aug.*) Battle of
1813.	Leipzig (*Oct.* 16-19).]
1814.	English forces join the Prussians in Holland, and fail before Bergen-op-Zoom.
	Wellington invades France, and wins the battle of **Orthez** (*Feb.*), and defeats Soult at **Toulouse** (*April*), after an armistice had been signed between the French and the Allies at Paris.
	[*France.* The Allies enter Paris, *March.* Napoleon retires to Elba, *April.*]
	First Peace of Paris. (France is allowed to keep the boundaries of 1792, with some additions. England keeps Malta, Ceylon, and the Cape.)
	The allied sovereigns pay a state visit to the Prince Regent.
	Lord Castlereagh represents England at the **Congress of Vienna.**
	Treaty of Ghent, by which peace is made between England and the United States.
1815.	By a Corn Bill the importation of wheat for home consumption is positively forbidden when the price is under 80s.
	On the receipt of the news that **Napoleon had escaped from Elba** (landing in France, *March* 1), **Wellington and Blucher** take the command of the allied forces in Belgium.
	June 16. **Napoleon defeats the Prussians at Ligny, and Wellington defeats Ney at Quatre Bras.**
	June 18. **Wellington and Blucher completely defeat Napoleon at Waterloo.**
	July. Napoleon surrenders to the English at Rochefort, and is conveyed to St. Helena.
	Sept. **The Holy Alliance** is made between Russia, Austria, and Prussia; but Lord Castlereagh refuses to accede to it.
	Nov. **Second Peace of Paris.** (The fortresses of the northern frontier are to be occupied by the Allies for five years. Works of art stolen by Napoleon to be restored to their owners.)
1816.	Canning joins the Government as President of the Board of Control.

PRIME MINISTERS.
Lord Liverpool.

1816. *Aug.* Humiliation of the Dey of Algiers by Lord Exmouth's bombardment, and release of Christian slaves.

Dec. The Spa Fields riots are suppressed.

1817. Outrage on the Prince Regent.

A bill to suspend the Habeas Corpus Act in England is passed.

The march of the Blanketeers from Manchester.

March. The "**Sidmouth Circular**" to the lord-lieutenants authorizing magistrates to apprehend persons accused of libellous publications is issued.

June. The "Derbyshire Insurrection" breaks out.

Nov. 6. Death of Princess Charlotte.

1818. *A motion for the repeal of the Septennial Act, supported by* **Romilly** *and* **Brougham,** *is lost by* 117 *to* 42.

Burdett's motion for annual parliaments and universal suffrage is rejected by 106 *to* 0 (Burdett and Cochrane tellers for the motion).

1819. Riots and large meetings of working classes to petition for reform.

Peel's Act passed for the resumption of cash payments.

Proclamations against seditious meeting.

Aug. **Manchester reform meeting** in St. Peter's Fields. Attack of yeomanry. Arrest of Hunt and others.

Nov. Debates in Parliament on the "Manchester massacre;" majorities for ministers.

The **Six Acts** (against the collection and use of arms, against seditious meetings, and seditious libels and publications) are brought in and carried after strenuous opposition in both Houses.

Lord John Russell proposes resolutions in favour of reform, which are rejected.

[In this year Hunt and his followers assume for the first time the name of Radical Reformers.]

1820. *Jan.* 29. Death of George III.

PRIME MINISTERS.
Lord Liverpool.
1820.

GEORGE IV., 1820—1830 (10 YEARS).

Born 1762; Married, 1795, Caroline of Brunswick.

Feb. The name of the queen is omitted in the liturgy.

The Cato Street conspiracy to assassinate ministers is discovered.

July. **A bill of pains and penalties against the queen is brought in by Lord Liverpool.**

Canning resigns his office at the Board of Control.

Brougham defends the queen.

The bill is abandoned amidst popular rejoicings.

1821. The Catholic Relief Bill is passed by the Commons, but thrown out by the Lords.

A bill to disfranchise Grampound is carried. The two seats are given to the county of York.

July. Coronation of George IV. The queen is refused admission to Westminster Abbey, and dies, *Aug.*

1822. **Peel** succeeds Lord Sidmouth as **Home Secretary.**

Brougham makes a motion asserting that the influence of the Crown has largely increased since Dunning's motion of 1780. (See 1780.)

Aug. 12. **Suicide of Lord Londonderry** (formerly Castlereagh).

Sept. **Canning,** about to start for India as Governor-General, is made **Foreign Secretary.**

1823. **Huskisson** becomes President of the Board of Trade, and carries a bill largely modifying the effects of the Navigation Acts. (See 1651.)

The freedom of the South American republics is now fully recognised by England.

[*Ireland.* **The Catholic Association** is formed.]

PRIME MINISTERS.	
Lord Liverpool.	The Acts arranging for the fixing of wages of Spitalfields weavers are repealed.
1824.	The total repeal of all Acts limiting the free travelling about of workmen is carried.
	All laws controlling the combinations of either masters or workmen are repealed. (This Act is altered in the next year.)
	The duties on silk and wool are largely reduced.
	[*India.* War with Burmah. Rangoon is taken.]
1825.	The Catholic Association is suppressed by a bill in Parliament limited to three years.
	Burdett's Catholic Relief Bill carried in the Commons, is rejected in the Lords. The Duke of York speaks against it.
	Great money panic in England. Crash of joint-stock companies and banks.
1826.	Riots in Lancashire to destroy power-looms.
	Dec. Troops are embarked to assist Portugal against Spain if necessary. They anchor in the Tagus, but are not required.
1827.	*Jan.* Death of the Duke of York.
	Illness and **resignation of Lord Liverpool.**
Canning.	*April.* **Canning becomes Prime Minister,** and is joined by some Whigs. The Duke of Wellington and Peel refuse to join him, and with Lord Eldon retire. (Huskisson, Board of Trade; Lord Palmerston, Secretary at War; Lord Goderich, War and Colonial Secretary.)
	Treaty of London between England, France, and Russia for the pacification of Greece.
Lord Goderich.	**Death of Canning,** *Aug.* 8. **Lord Goderich** (formerly Robinson) **becomes Prime Minister.**
	Oct. Battle of **Navarino.** Destruction of Turco-Egyptian fleet.
1828.	**Lord Goderich resigns,** unable to arrange difficulties within the Cabinet.
Duke of Wellington.	**The Duke of Wellington becomes Prime Minister.** (Peel, Home Secretary; Huskisson, Colonial and War Secretary; Palmerston, Secretary at War.)

PRIME MINISTERS.
Duke of Wellington.

Lord John Russell's motion for the repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts is carried.

1828. **Huskisson** resigns, and is followed by **Lord Palmerston, Dudley, Grant, Lamb** (afterwards **Lord Melbourne**), and other "Canningites."

O'Connell is elected for the county of Clare, but cannot sit, being a Catholic.

[*Ireland.* The Catholic Association is revived.]

1829. *Feb.* In the king's speech Parliament is recommended to consider the removal of Catholic disabilities.

An Act suppressing the Catholic Association is passed. The king finding that the supremacy oath is to be altered, refuses his consent to the bill for Catholic Emancipation, but on the resignation of the Duke of Wellington, Peel, and the Chancellor (Lord Lyndhurst), he gives his consent in writing.

March 5. **The Catholic Relief Bill is carried in the Commons,** and passes the Lords, *April.*

The Act disfranchising 40s. freeholders in Ireland and raising the qualification to £10 is passed.

[*Ireland.* O'Connell is re-elected for Clare. He agitates for repeal of the Union between England and Ireland in this and following years.]

1830. *June.* Death of George IV.

WILLIAM IV., 1830—1837
(7 YEARS).

Born 1765; Married, 1818, Adelaide of Saxe-Meiningen.

Sept. Death of **Huskisson** at the opening of Liverpool and Manchester Railway.

The Duke of Wellington asserts that the House of Commons needs no reform.

PRIME MINISTERS.

Duke of Wellington.

Parnell's motion on the Civil List is carried against the ministry by 29.

1830. **The Duke of Wellington resigns,** *Nov.*

Lord Grey.

Lord Grey becomes Prime Minister, and forms a ministry out of the old Whigs and the followers of Canning and Grenville. *He at once stipulates that reform shall be a Cabinet measure.* (Lord Brougham, Lord Chancellor; Lord Althorp, Chancellor of the Exchequer; Lord Melbourne, Home Secretary; Lord Palmerston, Foreign Secretary; Lord John Russell, Paymaster.)

1831. *March* 1. **The Reform Bill is introduced by Lord John Russell.**

March 21. The bill is carried on the second reading by a majority of 302 to 301.

April. General Gascoyne's amendment, that the number of members of Parliament for England and Wales ought not to be diminished, is carried in committee by 8 (299 to 291) against the Government.

The king is persuaded by ministers to dissolve.

April 22. **Parliament is suddenly dissolved** by him in person, with a view of preventing Lord Wharncliffe's address in the Lords against a dissolution being carried.

June. **The new Parliament meets. (Reformers in a great majority.)**

The Reform Bill is carried (second reading) by 136 (367 to 231).

Sept. 22. After many weeks of discussion and obstruction the Reform Bill passes the Commons by 345 to 236, but is rejected (*Oct.* 8) in the Lords by 41 (199 to 158).

Several members of the House of Lords are insulted by the mob.

Riots and destruction of property at Nottingham, Bristol, and elsewhere.

Dec. **A third Reform Bill is brought in** and carried (second reading) by 162 in the Commons.

1832. *March.* **The Reform Bill passes the Commons.**

April 14. **In the Lords the second reading is carried by 9** (184 to 175). Protests signed by 77 peers.

PRIME MINISTERS.	
Lord Grey.	
1832.	**A motion in committee (Lord Lyndhurst's) adverse to the bill is carried in the Lords by 35.**
	The king refusing to create new peers, **ministers resign.**
	The Duke of Wellington fails to form a ministry.
	Ministers again propose to the king to create new peers if necessary. The king consents, and intimates to the Opposition peers his intention to do this if necessary.
	June. THE REFORM BILL PASSES THE LORDS BY 106 TO 22. [See *Summary: Parliament, Supplementary.*]
	Reform Bills are passed for Scotland and Ireland.
1833.	The first reformed Parliament meets.
	The Church Temporalities (Ireland) Act, reducing and reforming the Irish Church, is passed.
	The Act for the Emancipation of Slaves passes. [Abolition of slavery in the colonies from *Aug.* 1, 1834, with a compensation to owners of £20,000,000.]
	[*India.* The East India Company's charter is renewed. It becomes a political body, not commercial.]
1834.	Stanley, Sir J. Graham, the Duke of Richmond, and Lord Ripon leave the Government on the Irish Church question.
	Resignation of Lord Althorp.
Lord Melbourne.	**Resignation of Lord Grey. Lord Melbourne becomes Prime Minister.**
	The Central Criminal Court is established.
	Lord Althorp becomes Lord Spencer. Lord Melbourne is suddenly dismissed by the king.
	The Duke of Wellington acts for Sir R. Peel during his return from abroad.
Sir R. Peel.	*Dec.* **Sir R. Peel forms an administration.**
1835.	Various reforming bills are introduced, and the ministry is beaten on several occasions.
	April. Lord J. Russell carries his motion on the revenues of the Irish Church.

PRIME MINISTERS.	
	Sir R. Peel resigns, *April* 8.
Lord Melbourne.	**Lord Melbourne becomes Prime Minister.**
1835.	The Municipal Reform Act is passed.
1837.	Death of William IV., *June* 20.

VICTORIA, 1837—

Born 1819; Married, 1840, Albert of Saxe-Coburg.

1838.	Lord Durham goes to Canada, where rebellion has broken out. He soon resigns and returns.
	In this year the People's Charter is adopted by the Chartists. (Six points of the Charter: 1. Universal suffrage. 2. Vote by ballot. 3. Annual Parliaments. 4. Payment of members. 5. Abolition of property qualification. 6. Equal electoral districts.)
	[*India.* Invasion of Afghanistan.]
1839.	The Jamaica Bill, to suspend its constitution, is carried by 5 votes only in favour of Government.
	Ministers resign. Sir R. Peel, invited to form a ministry, **declines** on the Queen's refusing proposed changes in the ladies of the bedchamber.
	Lord Melbourne takes office again.
	Rowland Hill's new postage scheme is passed.
1841.	Free-trade agitation during the spring under the leadership of **Cobden.**
	A motion by Sir R. Peel of want of confidence in the ministry is carried by 1 vote.
	June. Parliament is dissolved. Majority against ministers.
	Lord Melbourne resigns.
Sir R. Peel.	*Sept.* **Sir R. Peel forms a ministry.**
	[*India.* Insurrection at Cabul.]
1842.	Sir R. Peel carries his sliding scale, his revision of the customs and repeal of many duties, and passes an income-tax.
	[*India.* Evacuation of Cabul. Massacre in the Khyber. Reoccupation of Cabul.]

PRIME MINISTERS.	
Sir R. Peel.	Great Secession from the Scottish Church. Establishment of Free Church in Scotland.
1843.	**Disraeli** and Smythe, leaders of the "Young England" party, speak against the Government.
	The Anti-Corn Law League, led by Cobden and Bright, begins monthly meetings in Covent Garden Theatre.
	[*India.* Battles of Meeanee and Hyderabad.]
1845.	**Gladstone** leaves the ministry.
	Sir R. Peel passes the Maynooth Act, and founds Queen's Colleges in Ireland.
	Sir R. Peel, proposing to his colleagues to **repeal the Corn Laws**, on the dissent especially of Lord Stanley (afterwards Lord Derby), **resigns.**
	Lord J. Russell fails to form a cabinet.
	Sir R. Peel resumes office.
	[*India.* Battles of Aliwal and Sobraon. End of first Sikh war.]
1846.	SIR R. PEEL CARRIES THE INTRODUCTION OF COMPLETE FREE-TRADE IN CORN.
	On an Irish Coercion Bill Sir R. Peel is defeated, and resigns.
Lord John Russell.	**Lord J. Russell becomes Prime Minister.**
1848.	The Chartist meeting in London, after exciting much alarm, turns out a failure.
	An abortive attempt at insurrection in Ireland under Smith O'Brien is put down.
	[Revolutions and insurrections in France, Italy, and elsewhere.]
1849.	[*India.* Battles of Chillianwallah and Goojerat. End of second Sikh war.]
1850.	Death of Sir R. Peel.
1851.	Locke King's bill on county franchise being carried against him, **Lord J. Russell resigns.**
	Lord Stanley is unable to form a ministry.
	Lord J. Russell returns to office.
	May. Opening of the Great Exhibition.
	Lord Palmerston's resignation is required by Lord J. Russell for having exceeded his authority as Secretary of State in communications with France.

PRIME MINISTERS.	
Lord John Russell.	[*France. Dec.* 2. The *coup-d'état* in Paris.] Lord Palmerston carries an amendment on the Militia Bill against Government.
1852.	**Lord J. Russell resigns.**
Lord Derby.	**Lord Derby becomes Prime Minister.** Disraeli's Budget is much criticised, and is defeated by 305 to 286. Lord Derby resigns.
Lord Aberdeen.	**Lord Aberdeen becomes Prime Minister,** forming a Coalition ministry of Whigs and Peelites.
	[*France.* Louis Napoleon is installed as Prince-President of the French Republic, *Jan.*, and Emperor as Napoleon III., *Dec.*]
1853.	Gladstone introduces his first budget.
	A conference of four Powers, Great Britain, France, Austria, and Prussia, about the affairs of Russia and Turkey is held.
	The English fleet is ordered to enter the Black Sea.
1854.	The ultimatum of England and France is sent to St. Petersburg.
	Sept. **The Crimean war** begins.
	Sept. 20. Battle of the **Alma.**
	Oct. 17. The siege of **Sebastopol** begins.
	Oct. 25. Battle of **Balaclava.**
	Nov. 5. Battle of **Inkerman.**
1855.	Resignation of Lord J. Russell. **Resignation of Lord Aberdeen.**
	Lord J. Russell and Lord Derby are unable to form administrations.
Lord Palmerston.	**Lord Palmerston becomes Prime Minister.**
	Gladstone, Sir J. Graham, and other Peelites leave the ministry.
	Further bombardments of Sebastopol. Death of Lord Raglan.
	Resignation of Lord J. Russell.
	Sept. 8. **Fall and evacuation of Sebastopol.**
	[*Russia. March.* Death of the Emperor Nicholas.]
1856.	*March.* **Treaty of peace finally signed at Paris** between Russia and Turkey, England, France, and Sardinia.

PRIME MINISTERS.	
Lord Palmerston. 1857.	*March.* Cobden's motion condemning the violent measures resorted to in the affair of the *Arrow* in China, and approved by the Government, is carried by 16.
	Lord Palmerston gives notice of dissolution and **appeals to the country.** Majority for ministers in new Parliament.
	Indian mutiny. Outbreaks at **Meerut** and **Delhi, Lucknow** and **Cawnpore.**
	July. Death of Sir H. Lawrence at Lucknow. The massacre at **Cawnpore.**
	Sept. **Capture of Delhi. Relief of Lucknow.**
	Nov. **Final relief of Lucknow.**
1858.	Orsini attempts to assassinate the Emperor of the French.
	Lord Palmerston's Conspiracy to Murder Bill is defeated by 19 votes.
	Lord Palmerston resigns.
Lord Derby.	**Lord Derby becomes Prime Minister.**
	March. **Capture of Lucknow.** Final suppression of rebels in India.
	The **India Bill,** transferring the territories and powers of the Company to the Crown, is passed.
	A Secretaryship of State for India is made.
1859.	**Defeat of the ministry** on their Reform Bill. Dissolution of Parliament.
	Ministry defeated in new Parliament on the amendment to the address.
	The Queen wishes **Lord Granville** to be Prime Minister.
Lord Palmerston.	*June.* Ultimately **Lord Palmerston becomes Prime Minister.**
	[*Italy.* War of France and Sardinia against Austria.]
1860.	A Government Reform Bill is introduced, but withdrawn.
1861.	[*America. April.* Beginning of the American Civil War.]
	Dec. Death of the Prince Consort.
1862.	The **Alabama** leaves the Mersey.
1863.	Marriage of the Prince of Wales.
1865.	Dissolution of Parliament. **Death of Lord Palmerston.**

PRIME MINISTERS.	
Lord Russell.	**Lord Russell becomes Prime Minister.**
1866.	The **Government Reform Bill** is introduced by Gladstone.
	Chiefly owing to the "Adullamites" **the ministry** is defeated on the bill and **resigns.**
Lord Derby.	**Lord Derby becomes Prime Minister.**
	[*Germany.* War between Prussia and Austria.]
1867.	The new Government's Reform Bill is brought in, and after various changes is passed. [See *Summary: Parliament, Supplementary.*]
	Fenian outrage at Clerkenwell Prison.
1868.	**Lord Derby resigns. Disraeli becomes**
Disraeli.	**Prime Minister.**
	Gladstone carries a resolution advocating disestablishment of the Irish Church against the ministry.
	Disraeli tenders his resignation, but agrees to appeal to the new constituencies in the autumn.
	General election. Majority for Liberals.
Gladstone.	**Resignation of Disraeli. Gladstone becomes Prime Minister.**
	[Expedition to Abyssinia to rescue English prisoners from King Theodore.]
1869.	A measure is passed for the **disestablishment** and partial disendowment of the **Irish Church.**
1870.	The Irish Land Act is passed.
	The Elementary Education Act is passed.
	[*France.* Franco-German War begins. Victories of Germany. Fall of Napoleon III., *Sept.* Siege of Paris.]
1871.	The Treaty of Washington, submitting the Alabama claims to arbitration, is concluded.
	[*France.* Capitulation of Paris. Outbreak of the Commune.]
1872.	The Ballot Bill is passed.
1873.	The Supreme Court of Judicature Act passes.
	The Irish University Bill is rejected. **Gladstone resigns, but Disraeli refuses to take office.**

Prime Ministers.	
Gladstone.	Gladstone suddenly announces the dissolution of Parliament. Majority for Conservatives.
1874. Disraeli.	**Gladstone resigns, and Disraeli becomes Prime Minister.**
1875.	Gladstone is replaced in leadership of Opposition by the Marquis of Hartington.
1876.	Disraeli becomes Earl of Beaconsfield.
	Lord Salisbury attends the European Conference at Constantinople.
1877.	Serious obstruction of business in the House of Commons begins.
	[*Turkey.* War between Russia and Turkey.]
1878.	Lord Carnarvon and Lord Derby leave the ministry.
	Lord Beaconsfield and Lord Salisbury attend the Congress of Berlin.
	Treaty of Berlin signed.
	[*India.* Invasion of Afghanistan.]
1879.	The Irish Land League is formed.
	[*Africa.* Outbreak of Zulu war.]
1880.	General election. Majority for Liberals.
Gladstone.	**Lord Beaconsfield resigns. Gladstone becomes Prime Minister.**
	[*Africa.* Revolt of the Boers in the Transvaal.]
1881.	Further obstruction by Irish members in the House of Commons.
	Death of Lord Beaconsfield.
	The **Irish Land Bill** is passed.
1882.	Murder of Lord F. Cavendish, Chief Secretary for Ireland, in Dublin.
	Bombardment of Alexandria by the British fleet.

PRIME MINISTERS.

1885
Lord Salisbury.

PRIME MINISTERS.

PRIME MINISTERS.

PRIME MINISTERS.

PRIME MINISTERS.

PRIME MINISTERS.

APPENDIX.

SUMMARY.—PARLIAMENT (PRELIMINARY).

REPRESENTATION UP TO 1295.

1070. The laws of the English are declared by twelve men elected from each shire.

1085. Domesday survey is taken by inquest.

1215. By an article of the Great Charter the assizes are to be held before four knights of the shire chosen by the shire.

1254. First summons to Parliament by royal writ of two knights of the shire.

1265. A parliament meets, to which are summoned two knights from each shire, and for the first time representatives from cities and boroughs.

1295. First complete and model Parliament of the Three Estates.

TAXATION UP TO 1295.

991. Danegeld is paid by the advice of the Witan for the first time.

1084. Danegeld is demanded by William I. at three times the old rate.

1159. Scutage first regularly instituted.

1188. Saladin tithe. First tax upon personal property.

1193. Richard's ransom is raised by five different kinds of taxes.

1198. St. Hugh, Bishop of Lincoln, successfully refuses to pay money to support the war in France.

1215. The clauses about aids and scutages in the Great Charter give control over taxation to the Great Council.

1216. These clauses are omitted in the reissue of the Charter.

1295. The Three Estates, in a complete Parliament, make their various grants.

PARLIAMENT.—1295—1689.

Structure.

1332. The knights of the shire are first definitely recorded as deliberating apart from the lords and prelates, and in the next year as sitting with the citizens and burgesses.

1430. The election of knights of the shire is regulated, the vote being restricted to persons possessing freeholds worth 40s. a year.
1539. On the dissolution of the monasteries the mitred abbots cease to sit in the House of Lords.
1641. The Triennial Act is passed.
1664. The Triennial Act is repealed, though it is provided that Parliament shall not be intermitted above three years at the most.
1689. The election of members of Parliament ought to be free. Parliament ought to be held frequently (Bill of Rights).

Financial Powers.

1297. By "Confirmatio Cartarum" the collection of any taxes without consent of Parliament is forbidden.
1362. Enactment that no subsidy should be set on wool by merchants or any other body without consent of Parliament.
1377. Walworth and Philipot are appointed treasurers of the parliamentary grant.
1398. The Shrewsbury Parliament grants customs to Richard II. for life.
1406. The Commons insist upon a proper audit of the accounts of their grants. (From this time the right is never disputed by the Lancastrian kings.)
1407. The right of the Commons only to originate money grants is conceded.
1523. The House of Commons (of which Sir T. More is Speaker) refuses to grant the whole of a grant demanded by Wolsey in person.
1545. A benevolence of not less than 1s. 8d. in the £ on land and 10d. on goods is exacted.
1610. The Commons complain of the Book of Rates, which had largely increased the customs.
1626. Money is collected by forced loans, and tonnage and poundage illegally levied.
1628. Charles I. assents to the Petition of Right, and Parliament grants five subsidies. Tonnage and poundage collected illegally as before.
1634. A writ for ship-money drawn up by Noy, carefully following the ancient precedents, is addressed to maritime towns and counties,

and a collection made without complaint.

1635. A new writ for ship-money after Noy's death, extending the tax to inland towns and counties, is issued.

1636. The judges give their opinion that the king can legally order his subjects to pay ship-money, if the kingdom is in danger.

1637. John Hampden refuses to pay ship-money. Judgment is given against him by a majority of judges.

1641. Statutes passed against ship-money, distraint of knighthood, and illegal customs.

1665. Parliament grants £1,250,000 to be spent on the Dutch war only.

1689. Levying money by pretence of prerogative is declared illegal (Bill of Rights).

Privilege.

1407. Henry IV. has to concede perfect freedom of deliberation by both Houses on money grants.

1604. The right of the Commons to control their own elections is established.

The Commons vindicate their privilege of freedom from arrest.

1622. On the dissolution of Parliament, Coke, Pym, Selden, and two others are imprisoned.

1629. Sir John Eliot and others are sent to the Tower.

1642. The king comes in person to the House of Commons and demands the five members.

1679. The king rejects the Speaker chosen by the House.

1689. Freedom of speech and debate in Parliament ought not to be questioned in any court or place out of Parliament (Bill of Rights).

PARLIAMENT (SUPPLEMENTARY).

1694. The Triennial Act limiting the duration of Parliament to three years, and providing that three years shall not pass without a Parliament is passed.

1716. The Septennial Act, prolonging the duration of Parliament to seven years, but not longer, is passed.

1782. Government contractors are excluded from the House of Commons. Revenue officers are debarred from voting at elections.

CHANGES IN THE DISTRIBUTION OF SEATS BY THE REFORM ACTS OF 1832.

ENGLAND.

Disfranchisement.	*Seats.*
55 boroughs returning 2 members each, Higham Ferrers returning 1 member, Weymouth and Melcombe Regis to return 2 members conjointly instead of 4 — totally disfranchised	113
30 boroughs returning 2 members each deprived of 1 member	30
	— 143

Enfranchisement.	
22 cities and boroughs to return 2 members each	63
19 boroughs to return 1 member each	
26 counties divided, each division to return 2 members each	55
Yorkshire, instead of 4 members, to have three divisions, each returning 2 members	
Isle of Wight made a county in itself, and to return 1 member	
7 counties to return 3 each instead of 2	7
	— 125

Leaving a net loss of 18 seats to England, which were assigned thus:—

Wales.—3 counties, each an additional member	5
2 new boroughs, 1 member each	
Scotland.—Additional members to Edinburgh and Glasgow	8
Perth, Aberdeen, and Dundee (previously grouped with other burghs) to return a member each	
Paisley, the Leith burghs, and Greenock, to return 1 each	
Ireland.—Additional members to Dublin University, Belfast, Limerick, Galway and Waterford	5
	— 18

CHANGES BY REFORM ACTS OF 1867 AND 1868.

ENGLAND.

Disfranchisement.	
6 boroughs returning 2 members, 5 ,, ,, 1 member — totally disfranchised	17
35 ,, ,, 2 members, deprived of 1 member each	35
	— 52

Enfranchisement.	
London University to return 1 member	1
Salford to return 2 members instead of 1	1
Leeds, Liverpool, Birmingham, Manchester, 3 members instead of 2	4
Chelsea and Hackney to return 2 each	4
9 other new boroughs to return 1 each	9
	— 19
Yorkshire (West Riding) to be divided into three divisions instead of two, each returning 2 members	2
Lancashire to be divided into four divisions, each returning 2 members (instead of North 2 and South 3)	3
10 counties to be divided into three instead of two divisions, each returning 2 members	20
	— 25
	—
	44

Net loss, 8 seats.

These 8 seats were apportioned thus:—	*Seats.*
An additional member to Merthyr-Tydvil	1
2 New Scotch University constituencies, each 1 member	2
Additional members to Glasgow and Dundee	2
3 counties (Aberdeen, Ayr, Lanark) divided into two divisions, returning 1 each	3
Peeblesshire and Selkirkshire to return 1 member conjointly, instead of 1 each	1
	— 2
A member for the "Border Burghs"	1
	— 8

SUMMARY.—SCOTLAND UP TO THE UNION.

c. 500. Scots invade Caledonia and expel the Picts from the west.
685. Egfrith defeated and killed by the Picts.
843. Union of Picts and Scots under Kenneth M'Alpin.
924. Constantine, King of Scots (900-943), chooses Edward to father and lord.
937. Constantine, King of Scots, is defeated at Brunanburh by Athelstan.
945. Edmund conquers Strathclyde, and gives it to Malcolm, King of Scots (943-954), on military tenure.
966. Edgar divides Northumbria, and grants Lothian to Kenneth, to be held by him as his man.
1031. Canute goes to Scotland, and Malcolm II. submits to him as his overlord. [Malcolm had obtained possession of Lothian, which had been apparently lost since Edgar's reign He did homage for it as an English earldom.]
1070. Malcolm III. marries Margaret, sister of Edgar Etheling.
1072. William I. invades Scotland, and Malcolm becomes his man.
1092. William II. takes possession of Cumberland.
1100. Henry I. marries Matilda, daughter of Malcolm III.
1138. David I. (1124-53) is defeated at the battle of the Standard, near Northallerton.
1157. Henry II. causes Malcolm IV. to give up the northern counties, and to do homage for the earldom of Huntingdon.

1173. William the Lion joins the alliance against Henry II.
1174. The Scots invade England.
William the Lion is captured at Alnwick. He is set free (by the Convention of Falaise), the castles of Lothian surrendered, and homage for Scotland exacted.
1189. Richard releases William the Lion from his engagement with Henry II.
1209. John marches to the north, and receives such homage from the King of Scotland as was done before the Convention of Falaise.
1216. The King of Scots (Alexander II.) comes to Dover to do homage to Louis of France.
1278. Alexander III. does homage to Edward for his English fiefs alone, and not for his kingdom.
1290. The Scotch consent to the marriage betweeen Margaret, Maid of Norway, and Edward, Prince of Wales.
Death of Margaret.
1291. Meeting at Norham with the Scots, who acknowledge Edward's claim to decide the question of the succession as overlord.
1292. Decision in favour of John Balliol, who accepts the throne as a vassal of England.
1293. Appeals against Balliol made to the English courts. Balliol is summoned to London to answer them.
1294. First alliance made between Scotland and France against England.
1296. Battle of Dunbar: surrender of Balliol, who is dispossessed, and guardians appointed in Edward's name.
1297. Rising of Wallace. Battle of Cambuskenneth. Wallace is victorious, and assumes the post of guardian for Balliol.
1298. Defeat of Wallace at Falkirk. Edward attempts the constitutional union of England and Scotland.
1299. Comyn is placed by the Scots at the head of a regency for Balliol.
1303. Scots under the Regent Comyn defeat the English.
1304. Comyn makes a treaty with Edward.
1306. Robert Bruce murders Comyn, and rebels. Bruce is crowned at Scone. Invasion of Scotland. Bruce defeated, and many of his adherents executed.

1314. Edward II., in consequence of the successes of Bruce, invades Scotland. Battle of Bannockburn. English totally defeated.
1315. The Scots ravage Northumberland.
1328. Peace concluded between England and Scotland at Northampton, and the complete independence of Scotland is recognised.
1332. Edward Balliol invades Scotland. His first expulsion from Scotland.
1333. Siege of Berwick. Battle of Halidon Hill.
1334. Balliol's second expulsion from Scotland.
1335. Edward III. and Balliol invade Scotland.
1336. The French help the Scots.
1346. Defeat of Scots at Nevill's Cross. Capture of David II.
1385. Richard II. ravages Scotland, which had received help from France.
1402. The Scots invade England, are defeated at Homildon Hill by the Percies.
1405. James, heir to the Scottish crown, is captured by the English.
1424. James I. is released by England and returns to Scotland.
1482. Richard, Duke of Gloucester, invades Scotland.
1502. James IV. marries Margaret, eldest daughter of Henry VII.
1513. Battle of Flodden Field. Defeat of the Scots and death of James IV.
1542. Panic and flight of the Scots at the battle of Solway Moss. Death of James V., succeeded by Mary, then a week old.
1543. A treaty for the marriage of Prince Edward and Mary, Queen of Scots, is arranged.
1544. Invasion of Scotland under Lord Hertford and Lord Lisle.
1547. The Protector (Somerset) invades Scotland to enforce the treaty of marriage of 1543, and defeats the Scots at the battle of Pinkie. Mary is sent to France.
1557. First Covenant signed at Edinburgh.
1560. Elizabeth sends help to the Scottish Reformers against the French.
1561. Mary, now a widow, returns from France.
1565. Mary marries Darnley.
1567. Murder of Darnley. Mary marries Bothwell.
Mary is forced to abdicate, succeeded by her son, James VI.
1568. Mary, having escaped from prison

in Scotland, and been defeated at Langside, takes refuge in England.

1568. Mary's case is investigated before a conference at York.

1572. Parliament proposes an attainder against Mary, which is forbidden by the queen.

1586. Trial of Mary, Queen of Scots, by special commission.

1587. Mary is executed.

1603. James VI. of Scotland becomes James I. of England.

1607. A bill for the Union between England and Scotland is rejected in the House of Commons.

1637. The Scots resist the introduction by Laud of a new Liturgy resembling the English Prayer-Book.

1638. The Second Covenant is drawn up, and Episcopacy in Scotland is condemned by the Glasgow Assembly.

1639. The king advances to Berwick; the Scots, assisted by money from France, advance to the Border (*June*); the pacification of Berwick is concluded.

The Scottish Parliament meets, formally abolishes Episcopacy, and makes preparations for war.

1640. The Scots invade England, win the battle of Newburn, and advance into Yorkshire.

1641. The king goes to Scotland, attended by a committee of the Commons.

1643. The English Parliament makes an agreement with the Scots for assistance, and signs the Solemn League and Covenant.

1644. The Scottish army enters England and takes an important part in the civil war.

1644-45. Montrose defends the king's cause in Scotland, but is defeated at Philiphaugh 1645.

1648. A Scottish army under Hamilton invades England in the king's interest, but is defeated at Preston.

1650. Montrose, defeated at Corbiesdale, is executed.

Cromwell crosses the Tweed, advances to Edinburgh, but retreats. Battle of Dunbar, *Sept.* 3. Scots utterly routed.

1651 Charles, who had been crowned at Scone, marches into England and is defeated at Worcester, *Sept.* 3.

1654. Scotland sends representatives to the English Parliament.

1661. Episcopacy is re-established.
1679. Murder of Archbishop Sharp, and defeat of the Covenanters at Bothwell Bridge.
1685. Rising and execution of Argyll.
1689. The Convention accepts William and Mary, and abolishes Episcopacy.
Dundee raises the Highlands, wins the battle of Killiecrankie, but falls, and the attempt fails.
1692. Massacre of Glencoe.
1699. The failure of the Darien scheme causes great irritation in Scotland against the English.
1703. The Scottish Parliament resolves that Presbyterianism is the only true Church of Christ in the kingdom, and passes a Bill of Security reserving to the Scottish Parliament the right of refusing to acknowledge the successor to the crown named by England, and transferring the nomination of the great officers of state to Parliament.
1707. A bill for the Union of England and Scotland passes the English Parliament (see 1707).

SUMMARY.—IRELAND UP TO THE UNION.

1169. The Normans gain a footing in Ireland for the first time.
1171-72. Henry II. goes over to Ireland, and his supremacy is acknowledged.
1177. John, son of Henry, is nominated Lord of Ireland.
1315. Edward Bruce invades Ireland, but is defeated and killed near Dundalk 1318.
1366. Statute of Kilkenny forbids intercourse between the colonists and the Irish.
1394 and 1399. Richard II. goes to Ireland.
1494. Poyning's law (see 1494) is passed.
1542. Henry VIII. takes the title of King of Ireland instead of Lord of Ireland.
1595. Tyrone (O'Neal) assisted by Philip of Spain, rebels, and Sir John Norris is sent against him.
1598. Death of Sir John Norris in Ireland, and defeat of Bagnal by O'Neal.
1599. Essex is sent to Ireland against O'Neal. He fails, and returns to England.

1611. Colonization of Ulster by natives of Great Britain begins.
1633. Wentworth governor in Ireland to 1640 (see 1633).
1641. Irish Rebellion.
1649. Cromwell lands in Ireland. Sack of Drogheda and Wexford.
1652. Much land in Ireland is given to soldiers of the Parliament by the Cromwellian Settlement.
1661. Some land is restored to the Irish by the Act of Settlement.
1689. The Irish attack the Protestants, who take refuge in Londonderry and Enniskillen. James holds a Parliament. Siege of Londonderry raised. English win the battle of Newtown Butler.
1690. Battle of the Boyne.
1691. Battle of Aughrim and capitulation of Limerick.
1692. Severe laws passed against the Catholics.
1719. Statute passed to enable the English Parliament to legislate for Ireland.
1779. Irish volunteers are formed and help the Parliament.
1780. A measure of free-trade is granted to Ireland.
1782. Grattan's Declaration of Right is accepted by the Irish Parliament, and legislative independence for Ireland granted by the English Parliament.
1785. Pitt proposes liberal measures to give Ireland commercial freedom which he has to abandon.
1791. Formation of the United Irishmen.
1796. The French expedition to Ireland fails.
1798. Irish Rebellion. Arrest of O'Connor, Lord Edward Fitzgerald, and others. Defeat of rebels at Vinegar Hill.
1800. The Act for the Union of Great Britain and Ireland is passed (see 1800).

SOVEREIGNS OF ENGLAND.—802 TO 1837.

Egbert	802	Edward I.	1272
Ethelwulf	839	Edward II.	1307
Ethelbald	858	Edward III.	1327
Ethelbert	860	Richard II.	1377
Ethelred I.	866	Henry IV.	1399
Alfred	871	Henry V.	1413
Edward the Elder	901	Henry VI.	1422
Athelstan	925	Edward IV.	1461
Edmund	940	Edward V.	1483
Edred	946	Richard III.	1483
Edwy	955	Henry VII.	1485
Edgar	959	Henry VIII.	1509
Edward	975	Edward VI.	1547
Ethelred II.	979	Mary	1553
Edmund	1016	Elizabeth	1558
Canute	1017	James I.	1603
Harold I.	1035	Charles I.	1625
Hardi Canute	1040	The Commonwealth	1649
Edward the Confessor	1042	Charles II.	1660
Harold II.	1066	James II.	1685
William I.	1066	William and Mary	1689
William II.	1087	Anne	1702
Henry I.	1100	George I	1714
Stephen	1135	George II.	1727
Henry II.	1154	George III.	1760
Richard I.	1189	George IV.	1820
John	1199	William IV.	1830
Henry III.	1216	Victoria	1837

SOVEREIGNS OF SCOTLAND.—1057 TO 1603.

Malcolm Canmore	1057	David II.	1329
Disputed Succession	1093	Robert Stuart	1370
Edgar	1097	Robert III.	1390
Alexander I.	1107	James I.	1406
David I.	1124	James II.	1436
Malcolm IV.	1153	James III.	1460
William the Lion	1165	James IV.	1488
Alexander II.	1214	James V.	1513
Alexander III.	1249	Mary — Succeeded	1542
Margaret	1286	Mary — Dethroned	1567
Interregnum	1290	James VI. — Succeeded	1567
John Balliol — Succeeded	1292	James VI. — Became King of England	1603
John Balliol — Dethroned	1296		
Robert Bruce	1306		

SOVEREIGNS OF FRANCE SINCE 1060.

Philip I.	1060
Louis VI.	1108
Louis VII.	1137
Philip II.	1180
Louis VIII.	1223
Louis IX. (Saint)	1226
Philip III.	1270
Philip IV.	1285
Louis X.	1314
John I.	1316
Philip V.	1316
Charles IV.	1322
Philip VI.	1328
John II.	1350
Charles V.	1364
Charles VI.	1380
Charles VII.	1422
Louis XI.	1461
Charles VIII.	1483
Louis XII.	1498
Francis I.	1515
Henry II.	1547
Francis II.	1559
Charles IX.	1560
Henry III.	1574
Henry IV.	1589
Louis XIII.	1610
Louis XIV.	1643
Louis XV.	1715
Louis XVI.	1774
Republic	1792
Napoleon, Emperor	1804
Louis XVIII.	1814
Charles X. Succeeded	1824
Charles X. Dethroned	1830
Louis Philippe Succeeded	1830
Louis Philippe Dethroned	1848
Republic	1848
Napoleon III. Emperor	1852
Napoleon III. Dethroned	1870
Republic	1870

Arnold's Latin Prose Composition. By G. G. BRADLEY. 5s.
[The original Edition is still on sale.]

Arnold's Henry's First Latin Book. By C. G. GEPP. 3s.
[The original Edition is still on sale.]

First Latin Writer. By G. L. BENNETT. 3s. 6d.

Or separately—

First Latin Exercises. 2s. 6d.

Latin Accidence. 1s. 6d.

Second Latin Writer. By G. L. BENNETT. 3s. 6d.

Easy Latin Stories for Beginners. By G. L. BENNETT. 2s. 6d.

Selections from Cæsar. By G. L. BENNETT. 2s.

Selections from Vergil. By G. L. BENNETT. 1s. 6d.

Virgil Georgics. Book IV. By C. G. GEPP. 1s. 6d.

Cæsar de Bello Gallico. Books I—III. By J. MERRYWEATHER and C. TANCOCK. 3s. 6d. Book I. separately, 2s.

The Beginner's Latin Exercise Book. By C. J. S. DAWE. 1s. 6d.

First Steps in Latin. By F. RITCHIE. 1s. 6d.

Gradatim. An Easy Latin Translation Book. By H. HEATLEY and H. KINGDON. 1s. 6d.

Arnold's Greek Prose Composition. By E. ABBOTT. 3s. 6d.
[The original Edition is still on sale.]

A Primer of Greek Grammar. By E. ABBOTT and E. D. MANSFIELD. 3s. 6d.

Or separately—

Syntax. 1s. 6d.

Accidence. 2s. 6d.

A Practical Greek Method for Beginners. THE SIMPLE SENTENCE. By F. RITCHIE and E. H. MOORE. 3s. 6d.

Stories in Attic Greek. By F. D. MORICE. 3s. 6d.

A First Greek Writer. By A. SIDGWICK. 3s. 6d.

An Introduction to Greek Prose Composition. By A. SIDGWICK. 5s.

Homer's Iliad. By A. SIDGWICK.
Books I. and II. 2s. 6d.
Book XXI. 1s. 6d.
Book XXII. 1s. 6d.

The Anabasis of Xenophon. By R. W. TAYLOR.
Books I. and II. 3s. 6d.
Or separately, Book I., 2s. 6d.; Book II., 2s.
Books III. and IV. 3s. 6d.

Xenophon's Agesilaus. By R. W. TAYLOR. 2s. 6d.

Stories from Ovid in Elegiac Verse. By R. W. TAYLOR. 3s. 6d.

Stories from Ovid in Hexameter Verse. By R. W. TAYLOR. 2s. 6d.

Select Plays of Shakspere.
RUGBY EDITION.
By the Rev. C. E. MOBERLY.
AS YOU LIKE IT. 2s.
MACBETH. 2s.
HAMLET. 2s. 6d.
KING LEAR. 2s. 6d.
ROMEO AND JULIET. 2s.
KING HENRY THE FIFTH. 2s.
MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM. 2s.
By R. WHITELAW.
CORIOLANUS. 2s. 6d.
By J. S. PHILLPOTTS.
THE TEMPEST. 2s.

A History of England.
By the Rev. J. F. BRIGHT.
Period I.—MEDIÆVAL MONARCHY: A.D. 449—1485. 4s. 6d.
Period II.—PERSONAL MONARCHY: A.D. 1485—1688. 5s.
Period III.—CONSTITUTIONAL MONARCHY: A.D. 1689—1837. 7s. 6d.

Historical Biographies.
By the Rev. M. CREIGHTON.
SIMON DE MONTFORT. 2s. 6d.
THE BLACK PRINCE. 2s. 6d.
SIR WALTER RALEGH. 3s.
DUKE OF WELLINGTON. 3s. 6d.
DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH. 3s. 6d.
OLIVER CROMWELL. 3s. 6d.

A Handbook in Outline of English History to 1881. By ARTHUR H. D. ACLAND and CYRIL RANSOME. 6s.

A First History of England. By LOUISE CREIGHTON. *With Illustrations.* 2s. 6d.

Army and Civil Service Papers in Arithmetic. 2s. 6d.

Short Readings in English Poetry. By H. A. HERTZ. 2s. 6d.

Modern Geography, for the Use of Schools. By the Rev. C. E. MOBERLY.
Part I.—NORTHERN EUROPE. 2s. 6d.
Part II.—SOUTHERN EUROPE. 2s. 6d.

A Geography for Beginners. By L. B. LANG.
THE BRITISH EMPIRE. 2s. 6d.
Part I.—THE BRITISH ISLES. 1s. 6d.
Part II.—THE BRITISH POSSESSIONS. 1s. 6d.

A Practical English Grammar. By W. TIDMARSH. 2s. 6d.

A Graduated French Reader. By PAUL BARBIER. 2s.

La Fontaine's Fables. Books I. and II. By the Rev. P. BOWDEN-SMITH. 2s.

Goethe's Faust. By E. J. TURNER, and E. D. A. MORSHEAD. 7s. 6d.

Lessing's Fables. By F. STORR. 2s. 6d.

Selections from Hauff's Stories. By W. E. MULLINS and F. STORR. 4s. 6d.
Also separately—
KALIF STORK AND THE PHANTOM CREW. 2s.

A German Accidence. By J. W. J. VECQUERAY. 3s. 6d.
German Exercises. Adapted to the above. By E. F. GRENFELL. Part I. 2s. Part II. 2s. 6d.